JUNE, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3385.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1795.

CANAL LOTTERY.

SCHEME of a Lottery authoriſed by an act, entituled "An Act to enable the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehanna navigation, and the Preſident and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal navigation, to raiſe by way of Lottery, the ſum of four hundred thouſand dollars, for the purpoſe of completing the works in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

		Dollars.
1 Prize of	50,000 dollars,	50,000
1	of 30,000 dollars,	30,000
5	of 20,000 dollars each, to be paid to the poſſeſſors of the tickets of the five laſt drawn numbers,	100,000
1	of 15,000 dollars,	15,000
2	of 10,000 dollars each,	20,000
6	of 2,500 dollars each,	15,000
1	of 2,000 dollars, to be paid to the poſſeſſor of the ticket of the 1ſt drawn number	2,000
10	of 2,000 dollars each,	20, 00
20	of 1,000 dollars each,	20,000
40	of 500 dollars each,	20,000
100	of 100 dollars each,	10,000
16,500	of 12 dollars each,	198,000
16,687 Prizes,		Dollars 500,000
33,313 Blanks,		
50,000 Tickets at 10 dollars each,		500,000

All prizes ſhall be paid ten days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of the poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket, ſubject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded in twelve months after the drawing is finiſhed, of which public notice will be given, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the uſe of the canal, and applied accordingly.

AT a meeting of the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehanna canal navigation—and the Preſident and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal.——

Wedneſday, May 13, 1795.

RESOLVED,

THAT David Rittenhouſe, Joſeph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standiſh Forde, and Francis Weſt, be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of diſpoſing of the tickets; which committee ſhall depoſit the money in bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the lottery.

Extract from the minutes,

T. MATLACK, Secretary of the joint meeting of the two boards.

The drawing of this lottery will poſitively commence on the firſt day of September next. Tickets may be had at the company's office, near the bank of the United States, and of either of the ſubſcribers.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
JOSEPH BALL,
JOHN STEINMETZ,
STANDISH FORDE,
FRANCIS WEST. } Managers.

Philadelphia, May 18, 1795.

Six Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Concord, Delaware county, on the night of the 3d inſtant, a dark brown MARE, about 14 hands and a half high, with a blaze down her face; has white on both her hind feet, and on one fore foot, is a little lame in her near hind leg, ſuppoſed to be the ſpavin, ſhod before; paces and trots remarkably eaſy; was, when ſtolen, tared on the inſide of her ears. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Mare, and brings her to her owner, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

JOS. TRIMBLE.

Concord, 8th of Fifth Month, 1795. *

To be ſold by public Vendue,

On the 9th day of June next,

A Valuable PLANTATION, in Robinſon townſhip, Berks county, containing 134 acres of deeded land, with the allowance of 6 per cent. about 80 acres cleared, 14 acres of watered meadow, a bearing orchard of 200 apple trees, with two dwelling houſes, two barns, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, with a good ſtream of water running through the whole. Likewiſe, a Tract of LAND adjoining the ſame, containing 60 acres, and the allowance, on warrant and ſurvey, the purchaſe paid before ſurveying. Alſo, another TRACT of 27 acres, ſurveyed by an application, the whole in tenantable repair. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock on ſaid day, where due attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by applying to the ſubſcriber, or JOHN NUZUM, living on the premiſes.

RICHARD NUZUM.

Fifth Month 19, 1795. *

PLAISTER OF PARIS.

THE Subſcribers have lately received a quantity of PLAISTER OF PARIS, which they will ſell low by wholeſale or retail.—— They intend to keep a conſtant ſupply of this article. For terms, apply to

Fling, Thompſon, & Co.

No. 1. Cheſtnut-ſtreet Wharff.

Philadelphia, Fifth Mo. 20, 1795. tf.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of MARTHA BARR, late of Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts; and all thoſe indebted, are deſired to make payment on or before the 20th of June next, to

LAWRENCE JUSTICE,
ISAAC WORRELL, } Executors.

May 20, 1795. ¶

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, two COWS; the one a dark brindle, marked with a ſlit in the right ear, the other red and white pied, with a ſlit in the left ear. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

GERSHOM JOHNSON.

Canal, near the upper bridge, on Schuylkill, May 23, 1795. *

For Public Sale,

At the BLUE-BELL Tavern, on the road from Philadelphia to Darby, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th May, inſtant, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, (the ſale having been poſtponed on account of the weather,)

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 120 acres, a pleaſant and healthy ſituation, in Darby townſhip, Delaware county, 9 miles and a half from Philadelphia, and a quarter of a mile from the Cheſter road, on the new road leading from Cheſter to Providence, 53 acres of which is woodland, well timbered, the remainder is good arrable land, a great part of which may eaſily be made into meadow.

On the place is a new two ſtory frame dwelling houſe, with two rooms on a floor, well finiſhed, and a well of good water near the door, a new barn and ſtables, a large young apple orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, and a very productive brick-yard, is very ſuitable for a gentleman's ſeat, or a grazing farm.

Alſo, two Lots on Darby creeks containing ſix acres of marſh meadow, one mile from the above place.

Immediately afterwards, at the ſame place.

1 pair young oxen,
1 young horſe,
1 cow, a cart, hay-waggon, &c.

The terms of payment will be made eaſy. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given, and a good title made.

A plan and deſcription of the property may be ſeen at the auction ſtore.

WM. SHANNON, Auctioneer.

WHEREAS, on or about the 19th of April laſt, a certain HENRY STONEMAN, of the county of Bucks, obtained a Note of Hand of the ſubſcriber for £18, payable in ſix months after the date thereof, which Note was given *for value*, as ſtated in the ſame, that was never received. I do hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on the ſaid Note, as I am determined not o pay the ſame, or any part thereof, unleſs compelled. I think it neceſſary to ſtate to the Public, that the ſaid Stoneman injured the ſubſcriber under the maſk of pretended friendſhip and candour.

THOMAS MEMMINGER.

Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, May 14, 1795. ¶

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Saturday, the 10th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, a Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, and goes by the name of CALEB BROWN, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a round face, and ſomewhat of a down look, a mark near one of his temples, ſpeaks coarſe, and leans forward in his walk; had on when he went away, a blue ſailor jacket lined with white flannel, a linſey under jacket, ſtriped brown linſey trowſers, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, two pair of ſtockings, one pair blue, the other brown, calfſkin ſhoes, and an old wool hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

May 13, 1795. ctf

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

NOTICE.

THE Paper-making Buſineſs is no longer carried on under the name of GEORGE WERNER, but, as formerly, by THOMAS DAVIS, and JACOB ANGNIS.

Cheſter county, May 1, 1795. *

From London Papers, by the SEVERN, arrived at New-York.

BREMEN, April 1.

Almoſt all our Infantry regiments have already marched through this place, in their way to the cantonments by the Weſer's ſide, from whence they are to be conveyed to the tranſports in Bylanders. The day for the general embarkation is not yet finally decided on, but it is ſuppoſed that about the 11th inſt. it will take place.

General David Dundas, who is here for the moment, has eſtabliſhed his headquarters at Diepholſt, whither we ſhall move as ſoon as the embarkation ſhall have taken place.

We are all at Bremen, though, at firſt, ſome objections were made to our coming into town: while the magiſtrates were debating on the propriety of admitting the Britiſh troops, the brigade of guards marched in ſans ceremonie—in ſome houſes a private ſoldier has two or three elegant furniſhed rooms to range through, and he is ſure to ſit down to a very good breakfaſt, dinner, and ſupper, every day, gratis.

It ſeems by no means the intention of the French to confine themſelves to a defenſive war. The army of the North is already on its march to penetrate into Hanover. General Moreau will have the command of the expedition againſt that country.

The army of the Sambre and the Meuſe is approaching the Lippe. The plan of operations appears to be, to blockade Weſel and attack the allies, who are very ſtrong in that part.

Another letter from Bruſſels ſays, it appears that the campaign will be opened by the ſiege of Weſel: a great quantity of heavy artillery and ammunition has been ſent to the Lower Rhine. The inexhauſtable magazines of Holland will furniſh every thing neceſſary for the ſiege.

MENTZ, March 16.

(Extract of a private letter.)

"General Count Clairfayt has received poſitive orders to exert his utmoſt efforts to throw proviſion and ammunition into Luxembourg, and his army is already on its march thither with a large train of carts and waggons, laden with ammunition and proviſions. The General is fully ſenſible of the great difficulties attending this enterpriſe, but his diſtinguiſhed military talents, and great experience, allow us to hope, that he will be able to ſurmount them, and that his expedition will be crowned with ſucceſs.

"Although the city of Luxembourg is not large, yet the lines of circumvallation, on account of the advanced works ſtretching every where, to half a league's diſtance from the town, are of an immenſe extent. This diſtance of the body of the place, together with the difficulty of approaching it, ariſing from the works being cut in a ſolid rock of ſtupendous height and bigneſs, on which neither mines or the beſt directed artillery can have any effect, render it impoſſible to reduce Luxembourg by any other means than a long and vigorous blockade. Several newſpapers have long ſince announced that the Republicans had began to bombard that fortreſs, but you may be ſure that on the 4th inſtant, not a ſingle bomb had yet been thrown, or a cannon ſhot fired againſt it.

"The Auſtrian army is perfectly recovered from the fatigues of the laſt campaign. The removal of ſome ſuſpicious officers has reſtored the former harmony and mutual confidence in the army; and the impreſſion which the ſucceſs of the Republicans at the end of the laſt campaign had made on the minds of the private men, is compleatly worn away. Mr. Froiſſard is ſucceeded in the important poſt of Adjutant-General, by Mr. Grimm, an officer univerſally reſpected and beloved. The whole army ardently deſires the return of Major-General Mack, but it is much to be feared, that the influence of his enemies will prevent his being again employed.

"The ſecret negociations with the National Convention of France, which the Emperor had ſet on foot, are broken off, that Prince having ſoon been convinced of the abſolute impoſſibility of treating with the actual government of that country.—Thoſe of the King of Pruſſia are continued at Baſle, and a Pruſſian agent, farther tainted with Jacobiniſm, is ſtill at Paris.

WARSAW, March 4.

Two nobles, detected in publiſhing paſquinades, have lately been arreſted.

The king, it is ſaid, will proceed from Grodno to Revel: It is generally underſtood to be his majeſty's particular deſire to end his days in Italy.

Several of the foreign miniſters, as well as the Swediſh charge des affaires, have received intimations to continue their reſidence in this city. The Empreſs has granted penſions to the ladies of ſeveral of our nobles who have ſuffered by the late revolution.

A ſtrict order has alſo been iſſued upon her authority, commanding the inhabitants to obſerve a peaceable and moderate deportment, as their conduct will be the object of the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny. The Poliſh officers that are obliged to leave Warſaw meet with a welcome reception in Turkey. Ten thouſand Poles taken into the Ruſſian ſervice are marched into the interior of that country. The Ruſſians having a ſuperfluity of ſtores, &c. in their magazines, have ſold to the Pruſſians to the amount of 100,000 rix dollars.

ROME, February 27.

An edict has been publiſhed by his Holineſs, through the medium of the Secretary of ſtate, with reſpect to the late diſturbances in this city. It contains an amneſty for what has hitherto occurred, with an admonition to the people henceforward to reſpect the public authority.

It is declared a crime againſt the ſtate, to inſult or maltreat any ſoldier. All the other points relative to the late affair are referred to the Secretary of ſtate, who has offered a reward of 200 ſcuddi to whoſoever ſhall inform againſt the aſſaſſins of the two ſoldiers who were killed on the 17th inſtant.

LONDON.

March 31. It is expected that the generals of the allied armies will meet at Oſnaburgh, to concert the plan of operations for the appoaching compaign.

According to letters received yeſterday by ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable mercantile houſes in the city, we learn that the king of Denmark has ordered a camp of 50,000 men to be formed in Holſtein; and that the Daniſh government has given directions, that neither corn, proviſions, nor merchandize, ſhall be henceforward ſhipped for France under the Daniſh flag.

It is circulated upon the continent, that upon a recent repreſentation from the Regency of Hanover to the King of Pruſſia, ſtating, that with his troops and thoſe of Upper and Lower Saxony, they hoped to have an army of 120,000 men to act againſt the enemy, he replied, he ſhould be always ready to co-operate with them, but that he hoped that peace would render ſuch exertions unneceſſary.

The king of Pruſſia has given orders to the Pruſſian nobility to declare what quantity of corn they have to ſpare, and to ſend the ſame to the royal magazines at the current market price.

Some bloody engagements have taken place near Bentheim, in Weſtphalia. On the 12th ult. the firſt attempt was made by the French to force back the troops of the allies; but they met with ſo vigorous a reſiſtance, that they were obliged to give up their deſign, with the loſs of eleven pieces of cannon, and a conſiderable number of men. On the 13th, they renewed their attack, and having received very ſtrong reinforcements, they at laſt ſucceeded in driving back the allies as far as the Rhine. The loſs was great on both ſides. The French entered Bentheim, and made themſelves maſters of

the caſtle, the garriſon capitulated, and was allowed to withdraw.

April 4. It appears to us, after the peruſal of ſeveral German papers and letters, that the French are unwilling to contend with the Pruſſians for the barren diſtrict of Weſtphalia, and are withdrawing to the rivers and fortreſſes of Holland, the defence of which country is too important to them to be undertaken otherwiſe than in the moſt advantageous poſitions.

The return of the Dutch commiſſioners from England, without an acknowledgment of their powers, is mentioned with much reſentment in the Amſterdam prints.

Another conſpiracy is ſaid to have been diſcovered at Naples, in which the Duke de Medica, a perſon of the firſt conſequence, and Governor of the city, is ſaid to be involved. Whether this is any thing more than a trick of ſome prevailing party, endeavouring to ſuppreſs their opponents, is to be learned from future communications.

April 6. We ſtopped the preſs on Saturday laſt, to ſtate the arrival, at noon, of Meſſrs. Eaſt and Major, two of his Majeſty meſſengers, arrived in town with diſpatches from the continent. The firſt came from Vienna, the laſt from Hanover and Bremen; at the latter of which places the Britiſh head-quarters were. The Pruſſian head-quarters were at Oſnaburgh, into which 4000 troops of that nation marched on the 28th ult. the advanced guard of an army of 70,000. The Britiſh infantry were to embark at Bremen on the 29th and 30th ult.

Some letters from Dublin give an account of a very ſerious riot in that city—The mob attacked the carriage of Lord Fitzgibbon, and threw a ſtone into it of ſeven pounds weight, which ſtruck his Lordſhip on the head. They likewiſe attacked the houſe of young Beresford, into which, it is ſaid, they broke, and in a few minutes demoliſhed the furniture. Here one perſon was ſhot, and two wounded. The mob was diſperſed by the military.

We give in our paper this day an extract of the proceedings of the National Convention, from the 24th of laſt month to the 28th inclusive. They are chiefly taken from the *Republican Francois*, a paper in higher eſtimation in Paris than the *Moniteur*. It will be ſeen from the ſittings of the Convention, that on the 26th Collot, Barrere, and Billaud Varennes, ſo far from being adjudged, were, on the contrary to undergo a long trial, the charges againſt them being to be diſcuſſed according to the diviſion made by the Commiſſion of Twenty-one, which had arranged them under many heads. They defended themſelves with as much addreſs as energy, as will be ſeen by Barrere's ſpeech, in which he ſometimes throws the odium on the people at large, ſometimes on the National Convention, and even on the Sections of Paris.

The iſſue of that trial is likely to cauſe a movement in Paris, as appears from a ſtate of that city given in the laſt but one of our French Journals. Some ſections had declared themſelves to be in a ſtate of inſurrection: The 28th of March, a great number of women had joined ſome ſeditious perſons in the Fauxbourgs, and threatened the Convention with diſſolution. In ſome places they had torn out the tricoloured cockade, and exclaimed, *Down with the Convention*. It was with difficulty the armed force could keep them within bounds; and martial law was to be proclaimed in Paris. The arrival of ſubſiſtences had failed, and the diſtribution of bread, fixed at one pound per day, had been reduced to half a pound; in ſhort things wore a very melancholy aſpect on the 29th.

In admitting that order may have been reſtored in Paris by the preſent government, it ſeems doubtful whether the four accuſed Deputies will be condemned or acquitted. Their ſupporters are numerous and zealous; and Lecointre, their principal accuſer, having in a croſs diſcuſſion attacked Louvet and the Girondiſts; both parties treated him as a fool, a hypocrite, and a ſcoundrel, and a member moved that the ſeals be put on his papers as a forger of falſe deeds.

We underſtand by ſome private reports that Barrere had got rid of his accuſation, by abandoning his two companions, avowing many of their private enormities, and declaring to the Convention, that on the days of the 31ſt of May and 1ſt and 2d of June, there had been a project to murder 300 members of the Convention, a project of which he had prevented the execution, in ſacrificing only 22 members, who had been guillotined with Briſſot; and that Iſnard, ſummoned by him to confeſs what he knew about that purpoſe, was obliged to ſpeak in favour of Barrere on that head, ſo that it was thought Barrere might eſcape, whilſt the others would ſuffer.

Stoffler, it will be ſeen, is ſtill at the head of an army of Royaliſts in Anjou. We have received the account of his interview with Charette, for the purpoſe of conſulting on the propoſed amneſty of the Regicides. We have received alſo the narrative of the entry of Charette and his companions into Nantz. Stofflet has iſſued a proclamation, which is ſaid to be a very rigorous one. We hope to be ſoon able to communicate it to our readers.

The trial of Fouquier Tinville, before the new Revolutionary Tribunal, commenced on the 27th of March.

The churches have been opened in Paris, and in a great number or the departments, for the exerciſe of public worſhip. The anti-conſtitutional prieſts were contemned as much as they deſerved, and the maſſes celebrated by the infermented prieſts, *i. e.* thoſe who have taken the oaths to the conſtitution of 1791, were attended by crowds of people of every deſcription.

By letters from Leghorn of the 8th of March we learn, that on the 6th an Engliſh ſloop of war arrived there, with an account of the French fleet being at ſea. Admiral Hotham inſtantly made the ſignal for ſailing, and on the 7th went in queſt of the enemy. The iſſue is anxiouſly expected.

April 7. The French papers lately received, have proved beyond a diſpute the ſubmiſſion of the royaliſts in La Vendee, to the laws of the republic, without any ſtipulation in favor of royalty. Some of the Chouans have already ſubmitted; and there can be little doubt but that the meeting of the 30th of March, which their leaders had agreed to attend, will re-unite them to the republic alſo. It is a curious fact, however, that ſince the royaliſts made their peace, money has been actually paid by our miniſter for the purpoſe of ſupporting them. Nay, about 100,000 ſtand of arms are ſaid to have been lately landed from ſome one of our frigates, which of courſe have been given up to the republicans.

It is well worthy of remark, that for a conſiderable time paſt, the debates in the convention and the reports of the committees, have manifeſted an earneſt deſire of peace, and frankly confeſſed peace to be the wiſh of the people.

April 8. Laſt night Mr. Aillworth, the meſſenger, arrived from Berlin with diſpatches for government: he came through the Britiſh head quarters, and brought ſome letters from the army.

Klien-Borſen, 25th March.

"We are here in a ſtate of great ſuſpenſe, not knowiug whether we are deſtined for England, or to remain on the continent for another campaign. Our ſituation is horrid to the laſt degree. A field officer and pigs are frequently lodged in the ſame apartment. Nothing can exceed the wretchedneſs we experience. Port wine is the only thing that can keep us alive, and it is with great difficulty we can procure it. Our men die very faſt, and the forage is ſo ſcarce that our horſes are wretched objects."

April 10. By further particulars of the engagement of the 13th of March, it appears the Courageux bore ſo much the brunt of the action as to be nearly diſabled, her remaining maſt being very badly wounded. Capt. Montgomery, and his firſt lieut. Mr Thomas Lavie, had only been appointed to her on the eve of the fleet ſailing from Corſica, when they quitted the ſame ſtations in the Inconſtant, to whoſe lot it fell to take in tow her late gallant commander. The two ſhips ſailed into Leghorn together, with the united cheers of both crews.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty Office, April 6.

A diſpatch of which the following is a copy, was this Evening received from Vice Admiral Hotham, Commander of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Mediterranean:

Britannia, at Sea, March 16th, 1795.

SIR,

You will be pleaſed to inform their Lordſhips that on the 8th inſt. being then in Leghorn road, I received an expreſs from Genoa, that the French fleet, conſiſting of fifteen ſail of the line and three frigates, were ſeen two days before off the Iſle of Marguerite, which intelligence correſponding with a ſignal made from the Mozelle, then in the offing, for a fleet in the north weſt quarter, I immediately cauſed the ſquadron to be unmoored, and at day break the following morning, we put to ſea with a ſtrong breeze from the eaſt north eaſt.

The Mozelle previouſly returned to me with the information, that the fleet ſhe had ſeen were ſteering to the Southward, and ſuppoſed to be the enemy; in conſequence of which I ſhaped my courſe for Corſica, leſt their deſtination ſhould be againſt that Iſland, and diſpatched the Tarleton brig to St. Florenzo, with orders for the Berwick to join me with all poſſible expedition off Cape Corſe; but, in the courſe of the night, ſhe returned to me with the unwelcome intelligence of that ſhip's having been captured two days before by the enemy's fleet.

To treſpaſs as little as poſſible upon their Lordſhip's time, I ſhall nor enter into a detail of our proceedings until the two ſquadrons got ſight of each other, and the proſpect opened of forcing the enemy to action, every movement which was made being directed to that object, and that alone.

Although the French ſhips were ſeen by our advanced frigates daily, yet the two ſquadrons did not get ſight of each other until the 12th, when that of the enemy was diſcovered to windward.

Obſerving them on the morning following ſtill in that direction, without any apparent intention of coming down, the ſignal was made for a general chaſe, in the courſe of which, the weather being ſqually, and blowing very freſh, we diſcovered one of the line of battle ſhips to be without her topmaſt, which afforded Capt. Freemantle, of the Inconſtant frigate, who was then far advanced on the chaſe, an opportunity of ſhewing a good proof of Britiſh enterprize, by his attacking, raking, and haraſſing her until the coming up of the Agamemnon, when he moſt ably ſeconded Capt. Nelſon, who did her ſo much damage as to diſable her from putting herſelf again to rights; but they were at that time ſo far detached from our own fleet, that they were obliged to quit her, as other ſhips of the enemy were coming up to her aſſiſtance, by one of which ſhe was ſoon afterwards taken in tow.

Finding that our heavy ſhips did not gain on the enemy during the chace, I made the ſignal for the ſquadron to form upon the larboard line of bearing in which order we continued for the night.

At day light the next morning the 14th, being about ſix or ſeven leagues to the ſouth weſt of Genoa, we obſerved the enemy's diſabled ſhip, with the one that had her in tow, to be ſo far to leeward, and ſeparated from their own ſquadron, as to afford a probable chance of our cutting them off. The opportunity was not loſt; all ſail was made to effect that purpoſe, which reduced the enemy to the alternative of abandoning thoſe ſhips, or coming to battle.

Although the latter did not appear to be their choice, they yet came down, on the contrary tack to which we were, with the view of ſupporting them; but the Captain and Bedford, whoſe ſignals were made to attack the enemy's diſabled ſhip and her companion, were ſo far advanced, and ſo cloſely ſupported by the other ſhips of our van, as to cut them off effectually from any aſſiſtance that could be given them. The conflict ended in the enemy's abandoning them, and firing upon our line as they paſſed with a light air of wind.

The two ſhips that fell proved to be the Ca Ira, formerly La Couronne, of 80 guns, and the Cenſeur of 74.

Our van ſhips ſuffered ſo much by this attack, particularly the Illuſtrious and Courageux, having each loſt their main and mizen maſts, that it became impoſſible for any thing further to be effected.

I have however good reaſon to hope, from the enemy's ſteering to the Weſtward, after having paſſed our fleet, that whatever might have been their deſign, their intentions are for the preſent fruſtrated.

The French fleet were loaded with troops; the Ca Ira having thirteen hundred on board, and the Cenſeur one thouſand, of whom, by their obſtinate defence they loſt in killed and wounded between three and four hundred men.

The efforts of our ſqadron to ſecond my wiſhes for an immediate and effectual attack upon the ememy, were ſo ſpirited and unanimous, that I feel particular ſatisfaction in offering their Lordſhips the cordial commendation of all ranks collectively. It is difficult to ſpecify particular deſert, when emulation was common to all, and zeal for his Majeſty's ſervice the general deſcription of the fleet.

It is, however, an act of juſtice to expreſs the ſenſe I entertain of the ſervices of Capt. Holloway, of the Britania; during a long friendſhip with that officer, I have had repeated proofs of his perſonal and profeſſional talents; and on his recent demand for experience and information, his zeal afforded me the moſt beneficial and ſatisfactory aſſiſtance.

Herewith I tranſmit a liſt of the killed and wounded on board the different ſhips of the ſquadron, and have to lament the loſs of Capt. Littlejohn, of the Berwick, who I underſtand from ſome of the men that were taken in the Ca-Ira, was unfortunately killed in the morning of the ſhips being captured; by which misfortune his Majeſty has loſt a moſt valuable and experienced officer, and I have only to add, that he has left a widow and four ſmall children. I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

W. HOTHAM.

P. S. Incloſed are the liſts of the ſhips that compoſed the two ſquadrons on the 14th inſt.

I am now on my way with the prizes to St. Florenzo, but doubt much whether it will be poſſible to get them in, as they are diſmaſted, greatly ſhattered and very leaky, particularly the Ca Ira.

Return of the officers and men killed and wounded on board the different ſhips of the ſquadron under Vice Admiral Hotham's command, in an action with the French fleet off Genoa, the 14th of March, 1795.

Britannia, Capt. Halloway. 1 ſeaman killed, 18 do. wounded.

Princeſs Royal, Capt. Purvis. 3 ſeamen killed, 7 do. wounded, 1 marine or ſoldier wounded.

St. George, Capt. Foley. Third Lieutenant Rt. Honeyman wounded, four ſeamen killed, 12 do. wounded.

Windſor Caſtle, Capt. Gore. Firſt lieut. Thomas Hawker wounded, 4 ſeamen killed, 28 ditto wounded, 1 marine or ſoldier killed, two ditto wounded.

Captain, Captain Reeve. Mr. William Maſter and Firſt Lieut. William Rathbone wounded, 3 ſeamen killed, 17 do. wounded.

Fortitude, Capt. Young. 1 ſeaman killed, 4 do. wounded.

Illuſtrious, Capt. Frederick. Mr. Samuel Moore midſhipman wounded, 15 ſeamen killed, 63 do. wounded, 5 marines or ſoldiers killed, 11 do. wounded.

Egmont, Captain Sutton. 7 ſeamen killed, 12 ditto wounded.

Terrible, Captain Campbell. 6 ſeamen wounded.

Courageux, Captain Montgomery. Mr. William Coleman midſhipman killed, Mr. John Mackinzie maſter wounded, 8 ſeamen killed, 21 do. wounded, 5 marines or ſoldiers killed, 11 ditto wounded.

Bedford, Captain Gould. Firſt Lieut. Miles wounded, 6 ſeaman killed, 14 do. wounded, 1 marine or ſoldier killed, 3 wounded.

Agamemnon, Capt. Nelſon. Mr. John Wilſon maſter, and twelve ſeamen wounded.

Diadem, Captain Tyler. 3 ſeamen killed 7 do. wounded.

Inconſtant, Captain Freemantle. Three ſeamen killed, 14 ditto wounded.

Lancredi, Le Chavalier Carracioli. 1 ſeaman killed, 5 do. wounded.

Total 75 killed, 280 wounded.

WILLIAM HOTHAM.

April 11. The two meſſengers have brought diſpatches from the Britiſh army, which they left on Friday laſt. No event of any importance has occurred, if we except the departure of the body of Auſtrian troops, the general of whom refuſed to obey the orders of the Britiſh General, notwithſtanding that his troops have been in pay of Great-Britain for upwards of three months.

The iſſue of pay and ſubſiſtence to the Auſtrians was, in conſequence of this refuſal, ſtopped; and the Auſtrian general and his troops have left the Britiſh army, and are on their return to the Emperor's dominions.—Our good and faithful allies, though extremely willing to receive our money, have uniformly objected to putting themſelves under our direction. Perhaps they think that men, who grant loans and ſubſidies with ſuch facility, are not the moſt proper perſons to point out the purpoſes to which ſuch loans and ſubſidies ſhall be applied.

Government has at length come to a reſolution of making the moſt ſtrenuous exertions to reduce the banditti at St. Domingo. In this view, an advice boat has been diſpatched to Barbadoes, with orders to ſend thither, without delay, the 2,800 men, who were on board the laſt convoy which ſailed for Portſmouth. Another convoy expected to ſail in the courſe of next week, is to carry thither 3000 men more.

Monday laſt the following letter was poſted up at Lloyd's Coffee houſe, as having been received at Yarmouth;

"YARMOUTH, April 1.

"By a letter from a cutter, arrived in the Ems, dated March 26, we are informed, that the French had 50,000 men, and 200 pieces of cannon, within 4 miles of Embden. The allied army is about 20,000, but the Pruſſians and Auſtrians are reported to be coming thither in great force. The French have drawn all their army from Amſterdam to Embden."

The Dutch government have ſent a Deputy of the name of Starkenburgh to Paris, to claim the protection of the National convention for the Dutch poſſeſſions in the Weſt-Indies.

Several letters from Hamburgh by the laſt Mail ſtage, ſays, that Admiral Kingsbergen, and ſome other friends of the Orange party in Holland, have been guillotined.

PLYMOUUH, March 31.

Proviſions are now at a very high price: flour roſe, in the courſe of the laſt ten days, 4 ſhillings a ſack—an alarming circumſtance!

POOLE, April 1.

General Garth arrived here yeſterday, to take on him the command of the troops quartered here, and which now conſiſt of the 90th, 98th, 108th, and Coventry volunteers, regiment of foot, and a part of Loft's regiment of dragoons.

Yeſterday a French cruizer was diſcovered in the offing near Swanage: the ſignals were immediately made at the ſignal poſt at Studland, and were anſwered by the different poſts along the coaſt; but unfortunately having no means of purſuing her, there being no veſſel of any force in the bay, ſhe fell in with a brig within ſight of Swanage, which ſhe captured, and took away with her.

DUBLIN, April 3.

The inſults to Lord Camden do not ceaſe, and public indignation ſeems deeper and more decided. The fellows and and ſcholars of Trinity College went up to the caſtle, according to cuſtom, upon the arrival of a lord lieutenant, with an addreſs: when they arrived in the yard of the caſtle, the ſcholars gave three groans and immediately went away, leaving the fellows to preſent the addreſs by themſelves.

BALTIMORE, May 27.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Cleopatra, Capt. Martin, in 54 days from Bremen, which place he left the 2d of April. Capt. Martin brings no newſpapers, but being an intelligent man, we are indebted to him for the following important particulars. He ſays, that a few days before he ſailed, the Hanoverian troops took poſſeſſion of Bremen, they and the Engliſh had been previouſly forced to retreat from Embden. The town was put into the poſſeſſion of the Hanoverians, with an expreſs condition, that the Engliſh ſhould not be permitted to enter. The latter were encamped at a ſhort diſtance, and were only ſeparated from the purſuing French by the river Weſer. Both armies were nine miles from Bremen. Near the mouth of the river were 100 tranſports, under convoy of five frigates, ſuppoſed for the purpoſe of taking off the poor remains of the Britiſh army. Capt. Martin ſaw many Britiſh officers at Bremen: their looks bore abundant teſtimony of the misfortunes, and ſufferings they had encountered; all had melancholy and dejection painted in their faces. Nor can this picture be conſidered as overcharged: for he adds, that a Britiſh officer informed him, that out of an army of 32,000 as fine fellows as ever left England, happy will they be if the ſurvivors, amounting only to 5,000 poor mutilated wretches, are carried ſafe back. He ſays that he ſaw a number of the common ſoldiers, ſome without arms, ſome wanting legs, and all labouring under bodily infirmity of ſome kind or other.

He further ſays, that at Bremen, he ſaw a number of the corps of emigrants, then ſerving with the Britiſh army—Finer fellows he never beheld—but the ſame marks of dejection were apparent as in the Britiſh officers—From the whole of his account we are of opinion, that it was the deſign of the French generals to purſue the harraſſed remains of the Britiſh and Hanoverians, until the whole were either deſtroyed or captured.

The ſchooner Polly, Capt. Bell, nine days from Bermuda, arrived yeſterday forenoon. From Capt. Bell we learn, that a ceſſation of the Bermudian *piracy* has not yet taken place, as one of their privateers, the Experiment, Capt. Naſh, mounting 12 nines and ſix pounders, had three days before Capt. Bell ſailed, taken the ſhip Maryland, belonging to George Town, from the Iſle of France, laden with India goods, bound to Philadelphia.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſhip Pomona, Capt. Boyd Buchanan, who was taken by a Britiſh cruizer on the 23d March, on her paſſage from Bourdeaux to this port, and ſent, firſt to Bermuda, and from thence to Halifax, where ſhe was tried on a ſuppoſition of having French property on board.

Same day, the ſhip London Packet, Capt. Smith, in 10 days from Bermuda, into which place ſhe was carried about 3 months ago—her cargo was condemned.

NEW-YORK, May 28.

Yeſterday, at one o'clock, our beloved and much reſpected citizen JOHN JAY, arrived in the ſhip Severn, Capt. Goodrich, in 42 days from Briſtol. An immenſe concourſe of citizens were in a few minutes aſſembled on the wharfs, who received and conducted him amidſt repeated acclamations to his houſe in Broad Way; when Mr. Jay addreſſed them, as nearly as we recollect, in the following words:

"Fellow citizens, theſe marks of your attention to me are highly grateful; I can never forget them; and the recollection of them will give a new motive to do, what ſhall be agreeable to you, and conducive to the general welfare. I thank you for your kind reception, and am happy to be again in my own country, and in the midſt of you, my friends and fellow citizens."

Acclamations of cordial applauſe anſwered the addreſs; and the aſſembly ſeparated with mutual congratulations.

At ſix a joyful peal was rung from the bells of the city, and at ſeven a federal ſalute was fired from the battery, which was returned from the fort on Governor's iſland.

May 30. The Intelligence by the Severn does not indicate thoſe appearances of an approaching *Peace*, which late report had begun to render probable. The allies on the Continent, tho' tardy (and at times very equivocal in their profeſſions) appear lately to be making ſome exertions for a renewal of the Conteſt in another Campaign.---Their own reſources being much exhauſted, they appear conſtantly to be taking an advantage of the Britiſh Government by making requiſitions which they ſuppoſe their mutual intereſt in the war will induce her to comply with. Their object ſeems now to be to confine the French, at leaſt, to Holland—and the French are certainly making preparations for an extenſion of their preſent acquiſitions. The detachment of the Dutch Legion under the command of Gen. Daendels, to join the French army of the Pyrennees, induces a belief that the Dutch will be obliged to take an active part in the conteſt.

The French ſquadron in the Mediterranean was moſt probably intended for the Iſland of Corſica. This kingdom, Great Britain will undoubtedly endeavour to defend. Lord Hood has been already ordered with ſeveral ſhips to reinforce the Engliſh ſquadron: and ſeveral regiments were about embarking to ſtrengthen the garriſons of the Iſland. We ſhall therefore probably hear very ſhortly of renewed hoſtilities in that quarter.

Our Paris accounts came up to the *firſt of April*; at which time the Diſputes in the Convention, and the Diſtreſſes occaſioned by the ſcarcity of proviſions, had not ſubſided. Amidſt all their diſtreſſes and diſputes, the French look forward to extended conqueſts: and thoſe who are doubtful of their intentions as they reſpect the Germanic Empire need only be referred to a ſpeech of a diſtinguiſhed member of the Convention *Girand*—who, ſpeaking of ſucceſsfully reſenting the injuries of Great Britain, ſays:

But it is neceſſary that we ſhould accelerate the event, by depriving George of one of his means. I mean the Electorate of Hanover. This Electorate ought to be uſed for the deſtruction of the Britiſh Leopold. We ought to obtain a free paſſage for our victorious armies, in order that we may be enabled to ſeize this poſſeſſion of the Head of the Houſe of Brunſwick; who, deprived of this reſource, and of the power of ſubſidizing the Princes of Germany, will ſoon be forced to bend beneath the genius of the Republic.

In ſhort, we perceive no *immediate* proſpect of a peace. Let the Citizens of this Country, however, who are in a ſtate of tranquility, enjoy thoſe advantages, which are offered to them from innumerable quarters.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 3.

A letter from London to a merchant in this city, received by the ſhip Severn, dated April 9th, ſays, "This day ſhares in the Bank of the United States were ſold for £ 130; and deferred ſtock at 70 ½."

Capt. Morgan of the brig Gayoſa, 11 days from the Havanna, informs that the brigs Mercury, Copperthwait, and Nancy, Gwin, and the ſchooner Matilda, Beats, from Philadelphia had arrived there, and that the brigs Flora, Sutter, and Molly, Paul, were to ſail in two or three days after for this port.

Captain Roſs, of the brig Sally and Betſey, 19 days from Martinique, informs that he left there ſeveral American veſſels, none of which belonged to this port: a gentleman who came in the above brig ſays, that the Britiſh have got about 28 ſail of men of war at Martinique, among which are 8 ſhips of the line, the reſt frigates, ſloops of war, &c. and that their land forces were much diminiſhed ſince the arrival of the fleet there, as they were obliged to draft off ſome ſuccours to the iſlands of Grenada, St. Vincents and St. Lucia, and alſo to leeward; he underſtood that they had only 3 regiments at Martinique, that the inhabitants were very apprehenſive of a ſpeedy viſit of the republican troops from Guadaloupe, as they had information that Victor Hughes was determined to ſend 8000 men againſt their iſland.

"Laſt Wedneſday night died Mr. WILLIAM SHEAD. For a long ſeries of years he acted in the capacity of Crier of the reſpective Courts of Pennſylvania held in the city of Philadelphia; the functions of which ſtation he performed, late and early, with much induſtry ability and fidelity, to the ſatisfaction of the Court, and the Bar, as well as the auditory.

"Tho' ſubject to much indiſpoſition, in the evening of life, he did not fail in the moſt unremitted attention to duty, in the execution whereof, perhaps, few could excel him---

"Gifted by nature with potent and diſtinguiſhed lungs, when in the enjoyment of health and conſtitution, and many other official qualifications, he ſeemed admirably calculated for the place he filled----in imparting "the voice" of the Court----

"The Judges, in him, have loſt a good and worthy Crier: and his acquaintance and friends are left to lament the death of an honeſt but humble man----

"It is ſome conſolation, however, on the occaſion, that he reached quite a venerable period of years: and, in ſcriptural phraſeology, he cannot be ſaid "to die before his time."

"Now, in the ſilent grave the bones will rot——
"But the juſt Fame of SHEAD can't be forgot."

Bank Notes found.

FOUND, about the middle of April laſt, on the road between Doyle's-town and John Rodrock's tavern, a few BANK NOTES. The owner, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Plumſtead townſhip, Bucks county. GEORGE STEWART.

May 25, 1795. †

Will be expoſed to Public Sale,

On the 8th day of June, inſtant, at the Houſe of ISAAC WEBB, in Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen, and county aforeſaid, on the new State road leading from Philadelphia to Weſt-Cheſter, containing 112 acres, 40 of which are well timbered.

Likewiſe, a full bred imported MARE, with a young Colt, got by Rodney, by her ſide, and two Mares of two years old, got by Paymaſter, one a full ſiſter to Rodney, the other to King William, two yoke of large Oxen and Waggon, &c. &c. late the property of Doctor Henry Norris, deceaſed; where due attendance, and reaſonable credit, will be given, by

JOHN RANKIN, } Executors.
GEORGE G. ASHBRIDGE, }

Weſt-Cheſter, June 1, 1795.

THE General Proprietors of the Weſtern Diviſion of New-Jerſey, are deſired to take NOTICE, that a General Meeting of the Proprietors is appointed for Buſineſs of importance, on MONDAY, the 3d Day of Auguſt next, at 2 o'Clock, P. M. at Colonel HOAGLAND's Tavern, in the City of Burlington.

By order of the Council of Proprietors,
JAMES KINSEY, jun. Clerk.

Burlington, May 14, 1795. ¶

On MONDAY, the 15th of June, at the dwelling Houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Brandywine townſhip, Cheſter county,

Will be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not previouſly diſpoſed of)

A CERTAIN Tract or Plantation of LAND, containing 147 acres, whereof 20 are meadow, and more may be made, near 60 acres of woodland of an excellent quality: the land is for the moſt part good, and well adapted to the raiſing all kinds of grain and clover; it is ſituated on a public road, leading from the Lancaſter road to the Horſe-Shoe road; it is near to ſeveral lime-kilns and places of worſhip, within one mile of Brandywine manor meeting-houſe, and in a very good neighbourhood: there are on the premiſes, a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe and kitchen, with a good ſpring of water near the door, good ſtables, and ſeveral other tenements and buildings, calculated for carrying on the potting buſineſs extenſively, ſaid buſineſs having been carried on there for ſeveral years; there is a good thriving orchard of good fruit trees, in excellent order, a number of peach and other fruit trees. The ſaid tract of land may be divided into two tracts or farms, as that has been the caſe; one of which is well calculated for a tradeſman; the fences and buildings are all in good repair. Poſſeſſion of part of the place will be given in April next, and immediate poſſeſſion of the ſtone houſe and about 27 acres of land, with the works for carrying on the pottery. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by

THOMAS FISHER.

Brandywine townſhip, Cheſter county, May 25, 1795. †

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Plainfield townſhip, Northampton county, containing 415 acres; the great road from Bethlehem and Eaſton, through the Wind-Gap, running through the ſame; there are on ſaid place, a new two ſtory log houſe, a tan-yard, bark-mill and bark-houſe, all in good order, and with a little coſt the bark may be ground by water, a good new barn and ſtabling, four acres of meadow, and about ten acres more may be made, on a never failing ſtream, by which the whole may be watered; about 8 or 10 acres of plow-land cleared, adjoining lands of Jacob Heller, George Piper, Peter Bender, George Levers, Michael Lowall, and others, ſuitable for any public buſineſs. A good title and immediate poſſeſſion will be given, when the contract is made, by

PETER OBERSHEIMER.

Plainfield, May 27, 1795. §

LOST,

Between Old Sheſhequen and Wyaluſing,

A Leather Pocket-Book,

Containing NOTES OF HAND to the amount of five or ſix hundred pounds, Connecticut currency, payable to ELI HOLCOMB. The greateſt part of ſaid Notes are due on or about the firſt day of May, 1795. Any perſon or perſons finding the ſame, and will return them to the ſubſcriber, or leave them at the Poſt-office, at Wilkeſbarre, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges.

ELI HOLCOMB.

Luzerne county, May 16, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the paſture of Mr. Anthony Prichard, living in Charles townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 26th inſt. a black HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, his near hind foot white, back hurt by the ſaddle, one or two ſaddle marks, a mixture of white hairs in the mane, occaſioned by the collar, trots and paces, ſhod all round. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and delivers him to Mr. Prichard, or gives notice thereof, ſhall have the above reward, and all neceſſary charges, paid by EZRA PATTERSON.

May 30, 1795. †

TAKEN up on the 12th inſtant, by the ſubſcriber, living in Gwinned townſhip, Montgomery county, near the Bethlehem road, two COWS, one red and white, with a bell collar round her neck, and marked on the near ear. The other brindle and white, a hole on each horn. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

† EDMUND PENINGTON.

May 24, 1795.

WANTED,

A Number of FLATS,

To carry ſtone from Ridley-creek to Philadelphia. The higheſt freight will be given, and employ for the ſeaſon. For terms, apply to JOHN WRIGHT, at the landing on Ridley-creek, or to THOMAS LEIPER, No. 9 North Water-ſtreet. tf

Seventy Dollars Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the ſheriff of Cumberland county, on or about the 11th day of March, 1794, a certain JONATHAN MORE, by trade a weaver, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 35 years of age, hair very thin and brown, grey eyes, black beard, his cloaths unknown; he is ſuſpected to be ſomewhere in the ſtate of Pennſylvania. Whoever takes up ſaid MORE, and delivers him to the Gaoler of ſaid county, ſhall receive the above reward, or THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS, if confined in any gaol in the United States.

REUBEN BURGIN, Sheriff.

Cumberland county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, April 20, 1795. ¶

For the Gentleman Farmer.

Just Published,

For Sale by H. and P. RICE, No. 50, Market ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Price 6ſ6½,

A TREATISE ON CATTLE:

Showing the moſt approved method of breeding, rearing, and fitting for uſe,

ASSES,	SHEEP,
MULES,	GOATS, AND
HORNED CATTLE,	SWINE.

With directions for the proper treatment of them in their ſeveral diſorders. To which is added, a Diſſertation on their Contagious Diſeaſes.

By JOHN MILLS, Eſquire,

Fellow of the Royal Society, London, Honorary Member of the Dublin Society, of the Societies of Agriculture at Paris and Rouen, of the Economical Society of Berne, and of the Palatine Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres.

Contents of the above Work.

ASSES, of greater eſtimation than commonly held in—how to heal their diſeaſes—at what age capable of generating—how to know their age—how taught to amble—high value ſet upon fine Aſſes in Spain and Auvergne, &c. &c.

MULES—How bred—their qualities and uſes—which ſorts reputed beſt—how fed and managed.

HORNED CATTLE—Of the general properties and uſes of horned cattle—of the choice of cattle and fitting them for tillage—of feeding, fattening and tending them—of their progagation, care of the cow whilſt pregnant, and management of the calf till fit for ſlaughter or for work—of the diſeaſes of horned cattle.

SHEEP—Of the qualities and different kinds of ſheep—of their management, propagation, diſeaſes of the head and throat, coughs and ſhortneſs of breath, of the belly, liver, dropſy and cutaneous diſeaſes, &c. &c.

SWINE—Of the character, properties, and uſes of ſwine—of feeding and fattening—propagation and diſeaſes.

Contagious Diſeaſes of Cattle.

Of the cauſes of contagious diſeaſes—of the cure of their contagious diſeaſes—additional obſervations on the diſeaſes of cattle and on their cures, by the Society of Agriculture at Paris—on the ſymptoms and cure of the late contagious diſtemper among the horned cattle in Great-Britain, by *Peter Layard*, of Huntington, M. D. and F. R. S.

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware, &c. &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets,

Has for Sale, a General Aſſortment of

LOOKING-GLASSES,
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS, &c. cwtf

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in a ſtate of high cultivation, containing about 153 acres, nearly one half whereof is marſh meadow, and the reſt arable land, ſituated in the neighbourhood of Port-Penn, in Newcaſtle county, and at preſent in the tenure of Mr. Caſper Cox.

Likewiſe the following TRACTS of LAND, in Aſton townſhip, about 6 miles from the borough of Cheſter, viz.

Thirty-nine acres, with a frame tenement thereon; about 6 acres of this tract are watered meadow, there is a good orchard on the premiſes, and a ſpring of excellent water near the houſe.

Seventy-three acres, on part of which are an orchard, three ſprings of water, and a conſiderable quantity of timber.

About four acres, adjoining the laſt mentioned tract, being arable land.

Alſo three Tracts of Land, of a good quality, in Harriſon county, Virginia, containing as follow, *viz.* 1000 acres, 500 acres, and 400 acres, the whole poſſeſſing great advantages of water and ſituation.

Any perſon inclinable to treat for any part of the above property, may know the terms, by applying either perſonally, or by letter, to the ſubſcriber, who keeps the Poſt-office in Cheſter, Pennſylvania.

MILES MACARTY,
Conveyancer and Land-Broker.

N. B. Perſons deſirous of either ſelling or purchaſing REAL PROPERTY, will have their requeſts duly attended to, upon application as above. May 18, 1795. tc.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in the town of Salem, on Saturday evening laſt, an Apprentice LAD, named *Nathan Long*, about 18 years of age, has black hair, which he commonly wears tied; had on and took with him, one fur and one felt hat, a jean coat, lapelled, and one light coating coattee, one fine and two coarſe ſhirts, one pair blue cloth and two pair nankeen trowſers, and good ſhoes and ſtockings. Whoever will take up ſaid Apprentice, and ſecure him in any gaol, ſo that his Maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JACOB HUFTY.

Salem, New-Jerſey, May 7, 1795. ¶

CAME to the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, two ſtray CATTLE, the one a rediſh coloured Cow, about ſix years old, the other a Black BULL, about three years old. The owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, on or before the firſt of November next, otherwiſe they will be expoſed to public Sale, to defray the charges thereof, by me,

ELLIS PASSMORE.

November 1, 1794. *

TAKEN up, on the 23d inſtant, a light Bay MARE, branded I. D. two white feet, between 14 and 15 hands high, ſhod all round, appears to be very old. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS NOBLIT.

Ridley, Delaware county,
April 25, 1795. *

WAS taken up, on the 3d inſtant, near the ten mile ſtone, on Cheſnut-Hill, and advertiſed in the neighbourhood next day, a red ſpotted COW, with a white face, and white ſtreak along her back, her right ear cropt, and her left ſlit, appears to be about ten years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CHRISTIAN DULL.

May 13, 1795. *

Ten Dollars Reward.

Stop the Mare and Thief.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Bethlehem townſhip, Waſhington county, on the 20th of April, a ſorrel MARE, ſeven years old this ſpring, 15 hands high, or thereabouts, and one blind halter. Said Mare has a blaze in her face, and three white feet; ſhe is ſtout and well made, either for ſaddle or gears; her mane is cut on her withers for the collar; ſhe paces and trots, but is moſt natural to pace when under the ſaddle.

The Thief is a certain James M'Cluer, that lived in Weſt-Nottingham, laſt ſummer, and ſays he left his wife and children there laſt fall. He came to my houſe the firſt of January laſt, and brought with him a likely black horſe, where he and ſaid horſe lived, on my ſubſtance, till the 20th of April, without fee or reward. He ſold the horſe in Beaſon-town, as he was running away. Said M'Cluer is a native of Ireland, a ſtout well made fellow, and pretty active with the tongue. Any perſon apprehending ſaid Thief and Mare, ſo that he may be broughs to juſtice, and the owner gets his Mare, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or Six Dollars for the Mare only, paid by me,

NATHAN BAKER.

May 11, 1795. ‖

TAKEN up on the Bethlehem road, in Gwyned townſhip, Montgomery county, the 30th of April, a young bay MARE, with four white feet, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and rowelled in the breaſt. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. §

GILBERT DANCE.

Curacoa Hides.

A QUANTITY, of a ſuperior Quality, and ſeven or eight thouſand Ox Horns, fit for exportation, for Sale, by

Jonathan Meredith, & Son,

No. 37, South Third-ſtreet.

Alſo a few tons of excellent upland Hay.

May 4, 1795. tf.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A PLANTATION, containing 140 acres of Land, about 60 whereof are cleared, the reſt woodland, agreeably ſituated on the banks of the river Delaware, in Upper Makefield townſhip, Bucks county, about ſix miles from Newtown; the ſaid land lies level, and extends in a ſtraight line near a mile upon the great road that leads from Trenton to Coryell's Ferry, the other ſide fronts the ſame diſtance on the river. There are on the ſaid premiſes a good two ſtory ſtone houſe and ſtone kitchen almoſt new, a frame barn, two young bearing orchards, a quantity of meadow, and very rich low lands; alſo a fiſhery, and a very good landing for boats and rafts, and would be a ſuitable ſtand for either a ſtore, tavern or ferry. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

JONAS INGHAM.

May 2d, 1795 §

The full bred HORSE

PAYMASTER,

Will COVER from the firſt of April till the firſt of Auguſt, at Dr. JOSEPH MOORSE'S, in Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, at *Fifteen Dollars* each Mare, to be paid at covering.

PAYMASTER was bred in Great-Britain, imported by Captain Norris, and landed at York river, in Virginia, in July, 1791. Pedigree and performances, with the ſeal of the city of London thereunto affixed, may be ſeen at his place of ſtanding.

N. B. Any perſon having an inclination to breed from ſaid Horſe, muſt embrace this laſt opportunity, as he is certainly ſold, and will be removed at the expiration of the ſeaſon.

Weſt-Cheſter, March 17, 1795. ¶ 12w.

THE
YOUNG MILLWRIGHT AND MILLER'S GUIDE,

By Oliver Evans, aſſiſted by Thomas Ellicott, an able and experienced Millwright,

IS publiſhed, ready to be delivered to ſubſcribers, and to be ſold by the Author, alſo by Robert Campbell and Matthew Carey, in Philadelphia; Samuel Campbell, New-York; James Wilſon, Wilmington; and John Hagerty, Baltimore.

—CONTAINING—

1. A conciſe ſyſtem of mechanics and hydraulics, ſounding (on experiment) a new ſyſtem of theory of the motion of water-mills, which agree with real practice.
2. Rules for calculating their power and true proportions.
3. Tables of the true motions and proportions of their wheels, the diameter of the ſtones, and ſize of canals for conveying the water, to ſuit the fall and power of any ſeat, from 1 to 36 feet deſcent.
4. Directions for conſtructing their ſeveral parts, and for building and uſing the author's patented improvements, which leſſens the labour and expence of attending flour mills fully one half.
5. The art of manufacturing flour explained in all its parts, according to the moſt improved proceſs.
6. Directions for building mill-dams and mill-walls.
7. Do. for conſtructing and proportioning ſaw-mills.
8. Many curious experiments concerning wind-mills.
9. Rules for diſcovering new improvements, exemplified in improving the arts of threſhing and cleaning grain, hulling and cleaning rice, diſtillation, ſaving fuel in warming rooms, curing ſmoaky chimneys, preventing ſhips from ſinking, preſerving fruits, &c.

This work has extended 509 pages, including 26 expenſive plates, inſtead of 350 pages and 20 plates, i. e 159 pages and 6 plates, farther than propoſed in the terms of ſubſcription, which has raiſed its value, and enhanced the price 50 cents; therefore two dollars and the additional 50 cents will be received from thoſe ſubſcribers who chooſe to pay it. Thoſe who have not received their books are at liberty to take what part of their ſubſcription they pleaſe ---The terms of ſubſcription was raiſed to 3 dollars, and thoſe whoſe names are included in the firſt liſt have paid that price—at which the remaining copies will be ſold, deducting as uſual to bookſellers. Books will be kept till the firſt of October next for ſubſcribers.

The Author keeps alſo for ſale, at No. 215 north Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, a good aſſortment of imported and American manfactures

BOLTING CLOTHS,

and warrants them good.

N. B. If any one news printer in each ſtate will give the above a place a few times, they will probably oblige many, as the book is wanted in all parts, and the ſubſcribers extend over great part of the United States.

To be LETT,

And may be entered on immedately,

A Convenient HOUSE, in good repair, about five miles from Philadelphia, on Haverford road, in a healthy ſituation, for the ſummer ſeaſon, or longer term, and may accommodate a family from the city or country. For terms apply, adjoining the premiſes, to JOHN LEECH, ſenior. §

Bethlehem Stage

THE Public are reſpectfully informed, that the ſubſcribers intend to run the ſtage between Bethlehem and Philadelphia, for the enſuing ſeaſon, in the following manner, *viz.*

The ſtage ſtarts from Bethlehem tavern every Monday morning at 5 o'clock, arrives the ſame day at Klein,s tavern, at Flower Town, and the next day breakfaſt at Mr. George Luſher's, Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and ſets off, to return to Bethlehem, about 10 o'clock, every Wedneſday morning.

The ſecond ſtage will ſtart every Wedneſday morning, at 5 o'clock, from Bethlehem, for Philadelphia, leave Philadelphia for Bethlehem every Friday morning, and arrive every Saturday forenoon.

The ſtage road, for the preſent, is determined to be by way of Quaker-Town, Germantown, &c.

Paſſage for each perſon to Philadelphia, two dollars and a half, and the ſame to return; way paſſengers five-pence per mile; 150 weight of goods or baggage, the ſame as a paſſenger.

FREDERICK BEUTEL,
ADAM LUKENBACH.

BARK.

A CONSIDERABLE quantity of the Bark brought to Philadelphia theſe two laſt ſeaſons having been damaged, has been found inadequate to the demand. The Tanners of Philadelphia, as encouragement to Farmers, offer for *Spaniſh* and *Cheſnut*, NINE DOLLARS, and for *White* and *Black Oak* Bark, SIX DOLLARS the cord, if delivered in good order before the firſt day of July; and if damaged, before or after that period, a price in proportion.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1795. ¶

PRINTING TYPES

For SALE, by

Wrigley & Berriman,

No. 149, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

One font of Pica, 469 lbs. at 1ſ6 per lb. Caſt by Fry. For a Specimen, ſee COXE's *View of the United States*, which is the laſt work done on it.

One do. Small Pica, on a Pica Body, 302 lbs. at 1ſ8 per lb. Caſt by Fry.

One do. Pica Greek, 36 lbs. at 4ſ per lb.

One do. Long Primer Greek, 116 lbs. at 7 per lb.

Letters, poſt paid, will be attended to.

Approved Notes at 60 or 90 days will be received in payment.

Philadelphia, April 14, 1795.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS STALKER, late of Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, by Bond, Note, or Book Debt, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all perſons having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement.

THOMAS STALKER,
ISAAC COATES, } Executors.
WM. WOODWARD,

Fifth Month 14, 1795. ¶

ALL Perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of Dr. CHARLES BENSELL, deceaſed, are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcribers, that they may be adjuſted, and all who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate by bonds, notes, or book debts, are requeſted to make payment of their reſpective debts to ENGLE BENSELL, the accounting adminiſtrator.

SARAH BENSELL,
SALLY BENSELL,
CHARLES BENSELL,
GEORGE BENSELL,
ENGLE BENSELL, } Adminiſtrat.

May 4th, 1795, § 8 w.

Philadelphia, Harriſburg and Carliſle Mail Stage,

STARTS every Wedneſday morning at ſix o'clock, from the houſe of Mr. Alexander Moore, inn-keeper, late Mr. Sheridan's, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, Philadelphia, by way of Reading, Lebanon and Harriſburg, and arrives at Carliſle on Saturday morning following at Mr. Thomas Foſter's, inn-keeper; and ſtarts from thence on Monday morning at four o'clock, and arrives in Philadelphia on Wedneſday in the afternoon.

The Reading Stage

Starts from the houſe of M. Michael Woods, inn-keeper, every Monday morning at ſix o'clock, and arrives in Philadelphia on Tueſday morning, and ſtarts from ſaid Alexander Moore's on Friday morning at ſix o'clock, and arrives again at Reading on Saturday morning weekly and every week. The greateſt care and attention ſhall be paid, by

The Public's humble Servant,
WILLIAM COLEMAN.

WHereas, on the 19th of the 11th Month, 1784, ſale was made of certain Effects of HENRY CHILD, of the townſhip of Horſham, in the county of Montgomery, for the benefit of his creditors, and the vendue book being put into the hands of *David Parry*, to collect and make dividends: And whereas the ſaid *David Parry* is ſince deceaſed, and no diviſion made: Theſe are therefore to requeſt all perſons having demands againſt the ſaid *Henry Child*, at the date above mentioned, to bring in the ſame, properly atteſted, to the ſubſcribers, Executors to the eſtate of *David Parry*, on or before the firſt day of the Sixth Month next, when a diviſion of the money will be made, and all accounts brought after will be excluded.

MARTHA PARRY,
DAVID PARRY,
ISAAC PARRY,
SAMUEL GUMMER, } Executors.

Fourth Month 13th, 1795. *

WHEREAS JOHN TETER, Forgeman, now or lately working in the forge known by the name of Laverty's Forge, in Cheſter county, did obtain from the ſubſcriber two judgment notes, the one payable ſometime the enſuing month, the other the ſubſequent autumn, for ten pounds each, this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of either of ſaid notes, as they were obtained for a property to which the ſaid Teter had no legal claim to, and which has not neither can be veſted in the ſubſcriber, conſequently will not be paid by him, unleſs the law will compel him.

WILLIAM RODGERS.

Mary Ann Forge. 12th March, 1795. §

NOTICE.

All perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of *William Garriſon*, late of Pittſgrove, in the county of Salem, deceaſed, are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcribers, by the firſt day of July next; and all who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are required to make payment of their reſpective debts, to JEREDIAH DUBOIS, accounting adminiſtrator, by the above time.

JOSHUA GARRISON,
JEREDIAH DUBOIS, } Adminiſtrators.

Pittſgrove, April 21, 1795. ‖

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3386.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1795.

Bank Notes found.

FOUND, about the middle of April laſt, on the road between Doyle's-town and John Rodrock's tavern, a few BANK NOTES. The owner, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Plumſtead townſhip, Bucks county. GEORGE STEWART.

May 2[illegible], 1795. †

THE General Proprietors of the Weſtern Diviſion of New-Jerſey, are deſired to take NOTICE, that a General Meeting of the Proprietors is appointed for Buſineſs of importance, on MONDAY, the 3d Day of Auguſt next, at 2 o'Clock, P. M. at Colonel HOAGLAND's Tavern, in the City of Burlington.

By order of the Council of Proprietors,
JAMES KINSEY, jun. Clerk.

Burlington, May 24, 1795. ¶

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Plainfield townſhip, Northampton county, containing 415 acres; the great road from Bethlehem and Eaſton, through the Wind-Gap, running through the ſame; there are on ſaid place, a new two ſtory log houſe, a tan-yard, bark-mill and bark-houſe, all in good order, and with a little coſt the bark may be ground by water, a good new barn and ſtabling, four acres of meadow, and about ten acres more may be made, on a never failing ſtream, by which the whole may be watered; about 8 or 10 acres of plow-land cleared, adjoining lands of Jacob Heller, George Piper, Peter Bender, George Levers, Michael Lowall, and others, ſuitable for any public buſineſs. A good title and immediate poſſeſſion will be given, when the contract is made, by

PETER OBERSHEIMER.

Plainfield, May 27, 1795. §

On MONDAY, the 15th of June, at the dwelling Houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Brandywine townſhip, Cheſter county,

Will be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not previouſly diſpoſed of)

A CERTAIN Tract or Plantation of LAND, containing 147 acres, whereof 20 are meadow, and more may be made, near 60 acres of woodland of an excellent quality: the land is for the moſt part good, and well adapted to the raiſing all kinds of grain and clover; it is ſituated on a public road, leading from the Lancaſter road to the Horſe-Shoe road; it is near to ſeveral lime-kilns and places of worſhip, within one mile of Brandywine manor meeting-houſe, and in a very good neighbourhood! there are on the premiſes, a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe and kitchen, with a good ſpring of water near the door, good ſtables, and ſeveral other tenements and buildings, calculated for carrying on the potting buſineſs extenſively, ſaid buſineſs having been carried on there for ſeveral years; there is a good thriving orchard of good fruit trees, in excellent order, a number of peach and other fruit trees. The ſaid tract of land may be divided into two tracts or farms, as that has been the caſe; one of which is well calculated for a tradeſman; the fences and buildings are all in good repair. Poſſeſſion of part of the place will be given in April next, and immediate poſſeſſion of the ſtone houſe and about 27 acres of land, with the works for carrying on the pottery. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by

THOMAS FISHER.

Brandywine townſhip, Cheſter county, May 25, 1795. †

L O S T,

Between Old Sheſhequen and Wyaluſing,

A Leather Pocket-Book,

Containing NOTES OF HAND to the amount of five or ſix hundred pounds, Connecticut currency, payable to ELI HOLCOMB. The greateſt part of ſaid Notes are due on or about the firſt day of May, 1795. Any perſon or perſons finding the ſame, and will return them to the ſubſcriber, or leave them at the Poſt-office, at Wilkeſbarre, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges.

ELI HOLCOMB.

Luzerne county, May 16, 1795.

WHEREAS, on or about the 19th of April laſt, a certain HENRY STONEMAN, of the county of Bucks, obtained a Note of Hand of the ſubſcriber for £18, payable in ſix months after the date thereof, which Note was given *for value*, as ſtated in the ſame, that was never received. I do hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on the ſaid Note, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, or any part thereof, unleſs compelled. I think it neceſſary to ſtate to the Public, that the ſaid Stoneman injured the ſubſcriber under the maſk of pretended friendſhip and candour.

THOMAS MEMMINGER.

Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, May 14, 1795. ¶

Four Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the paſture of Mr. Anthony Prichard, living in Charles townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 26th inſt. a black HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, his near hind foot white, back hurt by the ſaddle, one or two ſaddle marks, a mixture of white hairs in the mane, occaſioned by the collar, trots and paces, ſhod all round. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and delivers him to Mr Prichard, or gives notice thereof, ſhall have the above reward, and all neceſſary charges, paid by EZRA PATTERSON.

May 30, 1795. †

TAKEN up on the 12th inſtant, by the ſubſcriber, living in Gwinned townſhip, Montgomery county, near the Bethlehem road, two COWS, one red and white, with a bell collar round her neck, and marked on the near ear. The other brindle and white, a hole in each horn. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

† EDMUND PENINGTON.

May 24, 1795.

CANAL LOTTERY.

SCHEME of a Lottery authoriſed by an act, entituled "An Act to enable the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehanna navigation, and the Preſident and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal navigation, to raiſe by way of Lottery, the ſum of four hundred thouſand dollars, for the purpoſe of completing the works in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

			Dollars.
1	Prize of	50,000 dollars,	50,000
1		of 30,000 dollars,	30,000
5		of 20,000 dollars each, to be paid to the poſſeſſors of the tickets of the five laſt drawn numbers,	100,000
1		of 15,000 dollars,	15,000
2		of 10,000 dollars each,	20,000
6		of 2,500 dollars each,	15,000
1		of 2,000 dollars, to be paid to the poſſeſſor of the ticket of the 1ſt drawn number	2,000
10		of 2,000 dollars each,	20,000
20		of 1,000 dollars each,	20,000
40		of 500 dollars each,	20,000
100		of 100 dollars each,	10,000
16,500		of 12 dollars each,	198,000
16,687	Prizes,		Dollars 500,000
33,313	Blanks,		
50,000	Tickets at 10 dollars each,		500,000

All prizes ſhall be paid ten days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of the poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket, ſubject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded in twelve months after the drawing is finiſhed, of which public notice will be given, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the uſe of the canal, and applied accordingly.

AT a meeting of the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehanna canal navigation—and the Preſident and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal.——

Wedneſday, May 13, 1795.

RESOLVED,

THAT David Rittenhouſe, Joſeph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standiſh Forde, and Francis Weſt, be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of diſpoſing of the tickete; which committee ſhall depoſit the money in bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the lottery.

Extract from the minutes,
T. MATLACK, Secretary of the joint meeting of the two boards.

The drawing of this lottery will poſitively commence on the firſt day of September next. Tickets may be had at the company's office, near the bank of the United States, and of either of the ſubſcribers.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
JOSEPH BALL,
JOHN STEINMETZ,
STANDISH FORDE,
FRANCIS WEST.
} Managers.

Philadelphia, May 18, 1795.

Six Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Concord, Delaware county, on the night of the 3d inſtant, a dark brown MARE, about 14 hands and a half high, with a blaze down her face; has white on both her hind feet, and on one fore foot, is a little lame in her near hind leg, ſuppoſed to be the ſpavin, ſhod before; paces and trots remarkably eaſy; was, when ſtolen, tared on the inſide of her ears. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Mare, and brings her to her owner, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

JOS. TRIMBLE.

Concord, 8th of Fifth Month, 1795.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) May 25.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Carolina Planter, Capt. White, 45 days from Dunkirk.

By Capt. White we learn, that ſeven members of the convention had been arreſted; but he does not know their names, nor the cauſe of their arreſt.

May 26.

The proceedings of the National Convention of France which follow this paragraph are taken from a Paris paper of the 4th of April, which a gentleman of this city received by the ſhip Carolina Planter from Dunkirk. As we have not the papers of the days immediately preceding the 4th of April, we are not able to give a very clear account; but from what we have ſeen it appears, that conſiderable commotions took place in Paris, during the three firſt days of April, which aroſe from the proceedings of the Convention on the report of the commiſſion of twenty-one reſpecting Barrere, Collot d'Herbois, Billaud Varennes, and Vadier, whom, we ſuppoſe to be the accuſed members alluded to in the details we have given. There appears to be a ſtrong party in the Convention who think well of theſe men, and ſome individuals have been arreſted in conſequence of the part they took in their defence. The papers we have do not mention at what time General Pichegru arrived in Paris; but it is to be preſumed that he went there in order to conſult with the committees on the future plans of the war, and that they made uſe of his influence to quell the tumults cauſed by a decree which ordered the accuſed and detained members to be conveyed to the caſtle of Ham, in a town of the ſame name in Picardy, about 50 miles north of Paris. This caſtle is a round tower, the walls of which are 36 feet thick. Some expreſſions contained in the Paris papers gave reaſon to ſuppoſe that the Convention have ordered the accuſed deputies to be confined in the caſtle of Ham until the primary aſſemblies of France are convoked and ſhall pronounce their fate.

TRANSLATIONS from a Paris paper, called Le Spectateur Francais, received by the Carolina Planter from Dunkirk.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

14 Germinal, April 3.

Marec, in the name of the committee of public ſafety, made a long report on our naval armament at Toulon. The reſult is, that this armament, compoſed of 15 veſſels of the line, 6 frigates and 3 corvettes, left Toulon on the 11th of Ventoſe; the intention of their going out to meet the Engliſh fleet, to give it battle, and to chaſe it from the Mediterranean. Every meaſure had been taken to aſſure the execution of this project. Contrary winds retarded them for ſome time; at laſt, after navigating five days, our fleet arrived in ſight of the Iſle of Corſica. On the 23d of Ventoſe the Mercury, of 74 guns, ſeparated from the fleet; a gale of wind ſeparated two others, the Ca Ira and the Cenſeur; the Sans Culotte alſo parted, without our knowing the cauſe. We abridge this report, and paſs to the reſult.

On the 25th of Ventoſe five of our veſſels gave battle to thirteen Engliſh veſſels, and made them humble their flag before the national colours. The Sans Culotte, of 120 guns, is arrived in the road of Hieres. The Ca Ira and the Cenſeur were ſunk.—We loſt two veſſels and the Engliſh two; and the honour remains to us of having, with five ſail of veſſels only, fought a fleet of 13 ſail, which had the advantage of the wind.

The Convention decreed that honorable mention ſhould be made of the citizens on board of our five veſſels.

Jean Bon St. Andre ſubmitted to the aſſembly his views on the ſchools of navigation. He ſaw with ſurprize that there was no profeſſor at Toulon. He demanded a law to eſtabliſh ſubordination in the marine corps, which is ſo abſolutely neceſſary.

A member added, that the ancient committee of public ſafety did all in its power to deſtroy the marine, by refuſing to employ old officers, and even ſailors, who ſhowed the greateſt zeal for the republic. Referred to the committees of public ſafety and marines.

Richard, Repreſentative of the people with the army of the North, writes that they have received the decree of the general police. All the army has applauded the energy which the convention has diſplayed. Devoted entirely to the national repreſentation, the army has never loſt ſight of the preſervation of that body, on which depends the ſafety of the republic: it has not ſhed ſo much blood, to ſuffer the country to bend again under the yoke of royalty. Aſſure yourſelves, ſays he, that if there ſhould be an attempt made on the liberty of the convention, the army will fight its enemies with the ſame courage that it has deſtroyed the coaleſced armies.

Thibault, by motion of order, demanded that the committee of general ſurety ſhould be charged to make a very circumſtantial report on the events of the day and night paſt, and that the report ſhould be ſent to all the departments. Decreed.

Chenier complained, that ſeveral journals under the head of "French Republic," had given falſe accounts of the events of yeſterday, and in a manner reviled the government.—Some of theſe journals affect alſo to make uſe of the ancient era; and one of this day calls the republican era the decemviral era. From another quarter the fanatics begin to corrupt the opinion. Chenier terminated, by demanding leave to make a report, at the next ſitting, of means to ſecure the public opinion from thoſe ſnares. Granted.

On the report of the committee of public inſtruction, the Convention named citizen Crozet to replace proviſionally Leonard Bourdon, at the head of the houſe of education which this repreſentative of the people directed.

A motion was made to put an end to the ſitting. The Convention decreed that it would not ſeparate, until it heard the report of the committee of general ſurety, on the ſituation of Paris.

A member of the committee of general ſurety announced, that the decrees paſſed this night ſhall be executed in open day, and that precautions are taken that the execution of them ſhall meet with no obſtacle. The three detained members had parted for their deſtination; they had been ſtopped in ſome ſections, and brought back to the committee of general ſurety; but they were about ſetting out anew, and good citizens had engaged to ſerve as their eſcort. The ſections of Gravilliers, and of the Temple, had brought back Leonard Bourdon, who was about to be ſent to his deſtination.

Pichegru and the national guard are above all praiſe. The greateſt tranquility reigns in Paris. There is no longer a trace of revolt. It remains for us not to loſe the fruit of this important victory. To-morrow the committee will make the circumſtantial report decreed by the Convention.

A member of the committee of general ſurety came to announce, that all was tranquil in Paris; and invited the aſſembly to take the repoſe it ſtood in need of. The Convention ſeparated at half paſt 6 o'clock.

The carriages which carried the detained members, and thoſe decreed in a ſtate of arreſt, had not yet gone out of Paris; they had been ſtopped at the barriers. The general was beat in ſome ſections. Immediately the Convention, at 8 o'clock in the evening, met under the preſidency of Bourdon of Oiſe; they ordered the committee of general ſurety to render an account of the ſituation of Paris.

Clauzel immediately mounted the tribune, and informed the aſſembly, that the carriages which carried the detained deputies had been ſtopped at the barriers; that the gendarmerie had been a

little weakened; but that this event ought not to inquiet them, and that they ought all to rely on the firmneſs of Pichegru.

On the propoſition of a member, the Convention decreed, that general Pichegru ſhould poſſeſs himſelf immediately of the arſenal, and all public eſtabliſhments.

Thibeadeau demanded why the committee of general ſurety is ſo badly informed; for, ſays he, the report which we now hear is inſignificant. The aſſembly ſent again to the committee of general ſurety.

Matthieu, in the name of this committee, came to confirm what Clauzel had ſaid; and added ſome particular circumſtances. A tumultuous aſſembly had formed itſelf in the ſection of Quinze Vingt; they forced the gates of the general aſſembly, named a preſident and ſecretaries; but the committee does not deſpair of Pichegru's having diſperſed theſe agitators, and of the carriages going out of Paris. He finiſhed by announcing, that the audacity of the chiefs of this aſſembly had been ſuch that Pichegru had been diſmounted three times; and that Raffet, charged with accompanying the carriages of the deputies conducting to the caſtle of Ham, had been wounded by a ſhot from a muſket.

Talleiu pronounced a vehement diſcourſe, in which, after having demanded what had become of Thuriot, Lecointre of Verſailles, Cambou, and Foucher of Nantes, he accuſed them of holding councils, in concert with the conſpirators which are arreſted, and the three detained deputies. He finiſhed, by demanding the arreſtation of theſe members, and putting without the law, thoſe who, being arreſted, are not yet gone out of Paris.

Saladin ſupported this propoſition, and alſo demanded the arreſt of Roſes Durocher, who he accuſed of lending his apartment to the factious. After a ſlight diſcuſſion, the aſſembly paſſed by theſe propoſitions.

While waiting for the news of the ſituation of affairs, a member, by motion of order, demanded the report on the decree paſſed, which charges the committee of general ſurety to examine the conduct of the repreſentatives who have been in miſſion.

Delcroi announced, that the carriages are gone out of Paris; that Pichegru, having marched againſt the ſection of Quinze Vingt, has cauſed the citizens to return to their duty, who were led aſtray by the members of the former revolutionary committee of this ſection, and againſt which the committee of general ſurety were about to iſſue mandates of arreſt.

A moment after General Pichegru announced that a calm was eſtabliſhed every where. The ſitting was ſuſpended at four o'clock in the morning.

The celebrated Speech of Mr. FOX, in the Britiſh Parliament, March 24.

IN DEBATE ON THE STATE OF THE NATION.

MR. FOX. In conſequence of the notice which I gave, I now riſe to make a motion for a Committee to enquire into the State of the Nation. Such motions, Sir, have not often been objected to, and when they have, they have ſeldom been objected to with ſucceſs. It has been uſual on former occaſions to ſtate ſome grounds to induce the Houſe to adopt ſuch a meaſure; the preſent ſituation of the country however is ſuch, as almoſt to render any ſtatement unneceſſary. In whatever light gentlemen may conſider the war, and however different their opinions may be on that ſubject, in this concluſion of the State of the Country I am ſure all will agree.—I am ſure, there is no one who will not allow, that this, of all others, is the time in which it is moſt material and important that this Houſe ſhould ſtand high in the opinion of its Conſtituents. If, therefore, on this concluſion, there can be no difference of opinion, and if I had nothing elſe to ſtate, thoſe who are impreſſed with the conviction of the peculiar importance of our being reſpected abroad, will certainly not diſſent in opinion from me, that in order to entitle ourſelves to this reſpect, we ought to enter into the moſt ſerious and detailed account of our ſituation. That our dangers are many and conſiderable, all muſt allow; the Houſe, therefore, will not do its duty to the Country, if they perſiſt in giving a blind confidence to the Executive Government, and if they do not ground that confidence on a ſolemn and detailed inveſtigation of our real circumſtances and ſituation. An enquiry into the State of the Nation has been frequently moved. Such an enquiry I moved in the year 1777, a period certainly critical and perilous; but whoever views the event of that year, and conſiders the danger to which the country was then expoſed, and compares thoſe events and that danger with the period at which I am ſpeaking, will conſider them as trifling and inſignificant, and ſtill more ſo, when they compare the conſequences of misfortunes at that time with the conſequences of misfortunes at this. In the year 1777, I ſtated the grounds of my motion, and though I had not the good fortune to agree with the majority in general, yet Gentlemen did ſee the criſis to be ſuch, as rendered it unbecoming the dignity of the Houſe to decline entering into an inveſtigation of the State of the Country.—There are many Gentlemen in the Houſe who believe that the ſpirit of diſaffection has obtained a wider circulation in this Country than I do—there are many who are more alarmed at the propagation of French Principles than I have ever been; yet I will neither deceive the Houſe nor myſelf ſo far as to ſay, that if there has been any danger from diſaffection, or from the progreſs of French Principles, the events of the laſt year have not heightened that danger. In my opinion, all the occurrences of the war, and all the meaſures that have been adopted at home, muſt have contributed to increaſe it, and to render it more preſſing.—I am one who think at this moment the country is full of loyalty to the Monarch, and of attachment to the Conſtitution, yet I cannot deny that there may be, as there have been at all times, many with different views, encouraged in ſome degree by the victories of the French, but in a much greater degree by the conduct of the Government at home; encouraged, not by plots, the exiſtence of which have never been well proved, but by the general circulation of an opinion, that this Houſe does not repreſent the people. I do not mean with reſpect to the number of the conſtituents who elect the Houſe, but that it does not virtually repreſent the people, inaſmuch as it does not feel for their diſtreſſes. If ſuch an opinion, therefore, has gone forth, and I have every reaſon to believe that it has, I aſk, what argument can be ſo ſtrong in ſupport of it as this; can you believe that the Conſtitution and the Houſe of Commons are ſuch as they ought to be, when, at a time of all others the moſt unfortunate and diſaſtrous, they can ſit ſtill, without enquiring into the ſtate of the country, and without calling the Executive Government to an account for the moſt marked failure of meaſures that ever was known? If it ſhall appear, that, at a moment when the opinions of the people with reſpect to the war are changed, when the general opinion is for ſome mode of conciliation, when many of thoſe who were moſt decided on the juſtice and neceſſity of the war have ſo far altered their ſentiments, as to wiſh that ſome attempt were made to negociate, and when all are ready to allow that a return of peace is ſo deſirable, that they are willing not to conſider, as ſtumbling blocks, many objections which exiſted with the commencement of the conteſt; I ſay, if at ſuch a period the people find the houſe ſo blind and ſo little influenced by the common opinions, as to continue laying burthens without even enquiring for what objects the blood of the country has been ſhed, and its treaſure expended, if, I repeat, the houſe proceed in this career, I wiſh that thoſe who are moſt afraid of French principles would furniſh me with an argument to combat the prejudices of the people againſt the houſe. I wiſh to know how I am to maintain that the Conſtitution is ſo excellent, that this houſe is the beſt ſuppert of that Conſtitution, unleſs ſome anſwer is given to the following queſtion:—How that can be good, which produces ſo bad an effect? How that Conſtitution and that Government can be good which ſuffer ſuch failures to paſs without enquiry? What anſwer am I to give? What am I to tell my conſtituents, if the houſe perſeveres in ſuch ſupineneſs. If no anſwer is given to me, if I have nothing to ſay, how can I reſiſt this inferrence, that the Conſtitution and the Government are both bad? Sir, the true defence of the Conſtitution has always been drawn, not from idle and ſpeculative theories, not from the approximation of the Conſtitution to the form of Government in the time of the Saxons—the defence has always been a practical defence; that though the Conſtiution did not ſquare with this or that man's notions, it has always been ſufficient to afford protection, and to produce Liberty.—If it be a good Conſtitution look to the practice of the preſent Miniſters; an Executive Government has exiſted, which has for three years proceeded on a plan that has involved in it expences and riſks; that has ſhed blood, and ſquandered treaſure, beyond the precedent of all former times. The Executive Government has purſued ſuch a plan; confidence has been placed in them, and at the end of the three years we find them further removed from the object of their meaſures than ever: and yet this is the Conſtitution which I am called upon to defend, as practically good. Would not the defence of a Conſtitution practically bad be the ſame? I know that in ſome countries that which pleaſes the Princes is not conſidered as bad, however detrimental to the intereſts of the people; yet there are contrary Governments, in which even the protection of the Prince has not been powerful enough to maintain a bad Miniſter in his place. If therefore ſuch an adminiſtration can exiſt here, which can ſquander the blood and treaſures of the country without being called to an account, then I ſay, one of the juſteſt accuſations againſt arbitrary governments is applicable to this country. I am ſpeaking only of the Executive Government of the country. I think, therefore, that I did nothing but ſtate, if that we have now been nearly two years at war, that all our projects have failed, that our objects have been loſt, that the enemy have increaſed in credit and ſtrength, and that they have conquered, more than the wildeſt imagination ever conceived; I ſay, if I ſtated nothing more than this, I ſhould have done enough to have induced the Houſe to concur in the enquiry which it is my intention to propoſe.

The ſtate of the county divides itſelf into ſo many different branches, that if I were to exhauſt your patience, I ſhould ſtill be forced to omit many very material points. I ſhall therefore mention ſome few leading circumſtances, which are ſo ſtrong, as to render it impoſſible for an enquiry to be refuſed. The ſtate of the country implicates our reſources in men and money, and the poſſibility of uſing our men and money for the purpoſes in which we are now engaged. Theſe reſources are to be conſidered, and the ſources from whence they flow the trade, manufactories, and general proſperity of the nation. I am then to conſider our connections abroad, and the dependence that may be placed in them: the ſituation of our allies, and the degree of probability which exiſts of their being able or willing to act in the common cauſe. Another ſubject then occurs of equal importance, I mean the principle of the war. It is material, when we are engaged in a war on which ſo many epithets have been beſtowed, and on which the eyes of all men are fixed, that we ſhould maintain the character of moderation, humanity and juſtice. It is alſo material that we ſhould maintain the character of vigor and exertion of wiſdom and prudence. Theſe form part of our reſources, for the character of a nation is a reſource: but without conſidering it in this light, it is of importance to conſider, whether we have carried on the war with moderation, with juſtice, and with wiſdom. I hope that the contrary will be proved; for, if we have carried it on with wiſdom, juſtice and moderation, then indeed muſt we be hopeleſs; then indeed, after exhauſting our reſources for two years, we cannot look to any other inference than that of deſpair! If ſuch be the concluſion of the enquiry, I ſhall be ready to admit that we ought ſtill place confidence in miniſters: but, even then, the enquiry will be uſeful, in order to ſhew the cauſes of the failure, and to prove the neceſſity of changing an object, which experience has convinced us cannot be accompliſhed; that object, which experience has proved cannot be accompliſhed by human means, muſt be bad, and ought not to be purſued. The conſideration of our reſources in men neceſſarily leads me to the loſs of men, which we have already incurred. If the committee is granted, I ſhall certainly wiſh to have a compleat account of the number of men loſt ſince the commencement of the war. Not ſuch an account as has been laid on your table, which I cannot conſider by any means as correct or compleat. And firſt, with reſpect to the loſs of the Britiſh. There is no perſon who reads that account on your table that can attach the ſmalleſt degree of credit to it. If even it is compared with other accounts, perhaps not much more correct, I mean the gazette accounts, we ſhall ſtill find great difference between them. Some Britiſh were left in the garriſon of Nieuport, of whom no mention is made. In Valenciennes and Conde there muſt have been ſome loſs of men, but no loſs is ſtated. In Bergen-op-Zoom there were alſo Britiſh troops. I mention the circumſtances only to ſhow that thoſe who rely on that paper deceive themſelves moſt groſsly. In the month of September laſt, a paper was publiſhed, in which the number of Britiſh on the continent was ſtated to be 26,000 men. Is there any hope when the army returns, and happy will it be when it does return, that the number will be to half that amount? But it is not only a liſt of the killed, wounded, priſoners and miſſing, that we ought to have, but a liſt of the number of men loſt at different periods, and by mortality of all kinds. Not only in Flanders, but in every other part, in the Weſt-Indies and in the Eaſt, as well as on the continent. We ought to know the number of recruits raiſed, to compare and to collate them; to deduct the number of men who might have died within that period of time, and to ſtrike the balance. We ſhould then find that the loſs has been ſuch as to convince every thinking man of the impoſſibility of our ſubſtituting freſh armies, and of our raiſing freſh men. We ought beſides to know the loſs ſuſtained by all the armies in Britiſh pay.---Nor is this all; for if we are to conſider this as a war in which alliances are neceſſary, we muſt take into our account the loſs which our allies have incurred. Is it not true, I aſk, that more than 60,000 men have ſurrendered to the French? I will venture to aſſert that I ſpeak below the mark, when I ſay, that in the laſt campaign 60,000 of the allies were made priſoners. We all know that though the population of the country has increaſed, it has not been in proportion to the increaſe of the wealth. A paper has been laid before you, in which you have an account of the number of houſes paying taxes.—By this it appears, that the number of houſes has not materially increaſed ſince the year 1777. I know that there are many who reject this account, and affirm it to be totally incorrect. I underſtand, however, by authority, that it is true; and to thoſe gentlemen who oppoſe their obſervations to the account, I muſt ſuggeſt the following queſtion, whether the increaſe has not been in houſes paying taxes? I muſt alſo make another remark on this paper. The greateſt increaſe, I find, has been in the counties of Middleſex and Lancaſter. But has not this increaſe been balanced by a proportionate decreaſe in other counties? Thus, notwithſtanding the increaſe of the wealth of the country, the population has not increaſed, and therefore we do not, I ſay, poſſeſs large military reſources, nor are we able to afford large military eſtabliſhments. His majeſty has other dominions on which I ſhall make ſome obſervations by and by; but even here I cannot help ſaying, that no greater proof of the importance of Ireland can be afforded, than the number of men which ſhe has furniſhed to the army and navy. If, by any miſguided and magnificent policy, that kingdom ſhould be divided from this country, or divided in affection, then all the arguments with reſpect to our inability to afford large armies muſt receive a conſiderable acceſſion of ſtrength.

The next view of the ſtate of the nation is of a pecuniary nature. We have already funded fifty millions, and when we add the increaſe of the unfunded debt, I believe it will be found that this country has engaged in an expence of between ſixty and ſeventy millions. We have raiſed taxes little ſhort of three millions. It has been ſaid, that though the taxes have been increaſed, they have not been oppreſſive to the people. That the taxes are neceſſary nobody will diſpute, and they muſt be borne until better are ſubſtituted; but to ſay that they do not preſs with terrible weight on the middling claſs of the people, is to ſpeak without any knowledge of the ſubject. We ſpeak of the propriety of taxing luxury and vanity, but the taxes on luxury muſt fall on the middling rank, and therefore muſt fall heavily on the poor. All ideas of confining taxes to one claſs are peurile and abſurd, and you can lay no tax that will not fall on the poor. We have, therefore, impoſed three millions in taxes, and have incurred a debt of nearly ſeventy millions. But admitting for a moment, that the taxes will not fall heavily on the people, and that the war is to be continued, let me then aſk, if gentlemen have conſidered what muſt be the burthen of the next year. Let me not be anſwered by the argument, THAT SUFFICIENT FOR TO-DAY IS THE EVIL THEREOF. Sir, this is not the anſwer of a legiſlator, and ought not to be the anſwer of a Britiſh houſe of Commons. We ought to look to the probability of future taxes and future burthens—we are in a ſituation in which we ought to enquire into the ſtate of the country; and as we have not ſpared either the blood and the treaſures of the people, we ought not to ſpare our labour—we ought to conſider both our means and our end, and decide whether the end can be attained, and whether the means that are adopted are likely to obtain it. Our pecuniary reſources are ſupported by our trade and manufactures. On the ſubject of the trade and manufactures of the country, I ſhould wiſh to have the teſtimony of gentlemen converſant on the ſubject. I wiſh to know from them, whether it be not true that our manufactures are injured, and whether the circumſtance of the injury being leſs laſt year than the preceding is not to be eaſily accounted for, by the temporary poſſeſſion of the Weſt-Indies, an event that cannot be looked to with much confidence in future. If we go into this committee we ſhall have the accounts that were alluded to the other day. When the account of the exports was given, it was ſtated that the exports of 1793 were leſs by four millions than in 1792; but that in 1794 the exports exceeded thoſe of 1793 two millions. To loſe in one year two ninths of all our export trade muſt ſtrike at the root of our commerce; and though this decreaſe was leſſened afterwards, I appeal to gentlemen, whether this circumſtance was not occaſioned by the temporary poſſeſſion of the Weſt-Indies, and by many ſanguine ſpeculations. I aſk gentlemen acquainted with Lancaſhire, whether it be not true that the diminution of our manufactures is not to a degree that would aſtoniſh many gentlemen? I have papers which I would produce in the committee on the ſubject, and which would afford the cleareſt and moſt ſtriking conviction. In this country we have no accurate mode of aſcertaining the population of any places, but by the number of births and marriages. In and near Mancheſter the papers ſtate, that the births and marriages have in ſome places diminiſhed one half—in others a third, and in the reſt a fourth; but in the largeſt pariſh the diminution is one half. The decreaſe of the inhabitants of Mancheſter is, in my account, ſtated at twelve thouſand. That the decreaſe of population in war is natural, I am ready to allow. But I muſt aſk the houſe, whether, when the exiſtence of the country is at ſtake, is it not proper to know what our reſources are, and not to remain contented with the idle declamation of their being inexhauſtible?

Another part of our reſources is trade ſeparated from our manufactures. On the ſubject of trade I was told, when I moved laſt year for an enquiry into the conduct of the admiralty, that no anſwer was to be given to my queſtions, and that the price of inſurance was a ſufficient reply to me. I have made ſome enquiry into the price of inſurance, and I find that it was lower laſt year, on account of an idea, that, owing to ſome obſervations made in this houſe, the admiralty would be more vigilant in future. The fact now is, that from that period inſurance has been riſing, and that it is now at a price which gentlemen will hardly credit. The Houſe will find that with reſpect to the Weſt-Indies, inſurance was not higher when this country had to contend with France, Spain, Holland and America, than it is now, when we have to contend with France alone. With regard to the Mediterranean trade, ſtrange to tell! Notwithſtanding all our expeditions in that part of the world, and notwithſtanding that we have a fleet there, yet inſurance to the Mediterranean is nearly as high as it was laſt war. With reſpect to the trade to Spain, it is totally ſtopt at ſome places, on account of the high price of inſurance. To

Barcelona and Bilboa, the insurance is from 25 to 30 guineas per cent.—and as persons must now not only insure the capital but the premium, the insurance is between 36 and 37 per cent. Whether trade can subsist with such a premium, I leave to gentlemen more conversant on the subject to explain. On account of the high price of insurance to Spain, the manufactures of this country have lately not been sent direct to Spain, but first to Hamburgh, and thence to Spain by neutral ships. At first, the insurance was not higher than one, or one and a half per cent. it has now however, increased to ten per cent. These facts I have stated, as if insurance were as good as at other periods: but the truth is, it is not so good. Some Gentlemen have stated, that the Underwriters, have been gainers; but are they gainers now? Is it not true that their losses have been so great, as to impair the credit of the Underwriters, and that to houses of confirmed credit, many persons are willing to pay 10 per cent. rather than 7 per cent. to individual underwriters? I have not entered into this statement for the purpose of shewing that our trade has been badly protected, but of proving that it is not only affected by the diminution of population, but by the enormous price of insurance.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

SALEM, June 2.

Capt. Wallace, who arrived at Beverly on Sunday, from Trinity, Martinique, informs, that the day before he sailed, about 60 wounded soldiers from St. Lucia were landed. The action in which they were wounded, was, he thinks, on the 27th of April, upon a plain, and lasted 4 hours and an half, in which time it was said the republicans used nothing but bayonets. He could not obtain the particulars, as they were said not to have arrived when he sailed, and people were cautious of saying any thing of it. Captain W. dined with an English surgeon, who informed him, that from 20 to 40 of the soldiers newly arrived were added to the sick list daily—they were all removed to the North West part of the Island as soon as they were taken sick, as that was conceived to be the most healthy. A small insurrection had taken place at Dominico, but had been easily quelled, and 4 or 5 of the ringleaders, who were English Planters, were executed. From the best information he could obtain, the number of troops that had arrived at the windward islands from Europe, which at first were called 10,000, were not really more than 3500. Just before he sailed an English brig, of 16 guns, had been cut out from St. Pierre's by a French 10 gun privateer, within gun shot of the Admiral's flag.

Died, at Portland, on the 23d of May, Rev. Thomas Smith, in the 94th year of his age. He was the oldest Clergyman in New England. At his seat in Kingston, Josiah Bartlett, Esq; late Governor of New-Hampshire, aged 65.

NEW-LONDON, June 4.

We learn from Newport, that on Tuesday last, a French frigate arrived there, in 44 days from Rochfort, which brought out Citizen Adet, the new French Ambassador to the United States, and Citizen Le Tomb, formerly Consul at Boston, who it is supposed is appointed Consul General. The frigate captured and burnt on her passage two large Spanish and one Portuguese ship. We are informed from good authority, that a copy of a treaty of peace signed between France and Prussia has arrived in the above frigate; that France and Spain are negociating for peace; and that Barrere, Collet de Herbois, &c. are banished into Normandy.

NEW-YORK, June 5.

Yesterday's canvassing has produced the following reversion—The committee having (after going through the counties of Otsego, Onondago and Herkemer) found a total majority of 1425 votes for Mr. Jay, and, for Mr. Van Rensselaer, 695.

The counties this day to be canvassed will doubtless throw a still greater majority in favour of the leading candidates.

Thus (may be anticipated) has ended an election, that has been carried on by the opposite parties with as much, if not more zeal than any former one, attended with circumstances, however, which may be said with truth to have been discouraging to the friends of Mr. Jay, and which, consequently gave vigour to the opposing party; for at the time of his election, there was a great probability that his arrival would not be timely enough for the acceptance of the office for which he was supported, therefore many votes were withheld which would have been added to the present majority. But, notwithstanding this, as well as the circumstance of his being held with a man high in public estimation, still he is left to experience those agreeable sensations which must naturally arise on his being this day (by the large majority of 2000 votes) declared Governor of the State of New-York. May his administration be marked with those traits which have characterised him as an eminent, wise, and virtuous statesman and politician; and then the resignation of his worthy predecessor will not continue to be so much lamented by a great majority of his fellow citizens.

Yesterday morning the British frigate Thisbe anchored off Governor's Island; and, at 12 o'clock, fired a salute; which was answered from the new fortifications on said island.

Admiral Murray is arrived at Sandy Hook, in the Resolution of 74 guns, and is coming up in the Cleopatra frigate, Captain Rowley.

It is with pleasure we announce to the public, the election of that true patriot JOHN JAY, to the office of Governor of this state, from his former services we may anticipate the peace, prosperity and happiness we shall enjoy under his administration: And whilst the different countries of Europe are convulsed with internal commotions, and threatened with invasion and desolation from foreign enemies, happy America will enjoy the triumph of peace, and will be enabled from her ample resources to supply the wants which war and misfortune have occasioned in every other part of the world.

June 6.

Yesterday the canvassing closed,—but the majority for Mr. JAY fell something short of our yesterday's anticipation. He stands elected to the office of Governor of this state, by a majority of 1380—and Mr. Van Rensselaer as Lieut. Governor, by a majority of 650.

A Correspondent communicated the following:

The Hon. RICHARD RYDER, Esq; second son of Lord Harrowby (29 years old the 5th of July) is appointed to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, vice GEORGE HAMMOND, Esquire, recalled.

LYNCHBURGH, May 23.

HORRID MURDER.

By a gentleman just from the western country, we have received the following intelligence—About the last April, a sett of conspirators who feigned to be hunting horses, entered the house of Monsieur de la Tubeuff, a French settler on Clinch river, Russel county, Virginia, one of which complained of being unwell—The politeness of Monsieur Tubeuff, thought to be unequalled, observed, that they seemed fatigued, asked them if they would take a glass of wine and have breakfast.—At the time they were partaking of the wine, &c. they were observed to laugh privately at each other, after which they went out and returned with uncommon change of countenance—no sooner had Monsieur Tubeuff, who was walking across the floor, turned his back, but they, with the breech of their guns, beat out his brains, and instantly knocked down his son and house-keeper, and after murdering them (as they supposed) plundered his house of about 300 pounds in cash, besides many valuable cloaths, watches, &c. A servant woman endeavouring to escape, was drowned in Clinch river. The unfortunate son and housekeeper have recovered so far as to hope they may survive. These conspirators, from account were twelve in number, and to whom is imputed many depredations in the wilderness, on Kentucky road. They were pursued, and three of them taken, and condemned by Russel county court, where they still remain in goal, one of whom has confessed this intended murder, another is the noted Obadiah Paine, formerly of Bedford. They are in pursuit of the executors of this horrid murder, but have not yet taken them.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.

Agreeably to the summons issued by the President of the United States, the Senate assembled on Monday last. The most important object, which will come before them, is the treaty of amity, navigation and commerce, between this country and Great-Britain; a copy of which important instrument, we hope to be able to lay before our readers in a short time.

At a Medical commencement which took place at the old College in Fourth-street, on Saturday, the 23d of May, the following gentlemen appeared as candidates, and received the honors of the University, after an examination on their respective theses.

Mr. Ashton Alexander, of Virginia, on the influence of one disease in the cure of others.

Mr. Charles Everett, of Virginia, on Menstruation.

Mr. John Willis, of Virginia, on the Chemical Annalysis of vegetable astringents, with observations on the identity of vegetable acids.

Mr. Benjamin Shultz, of Pennsylvania, on the Phytolacca or Poke-weed.

By a Savannah paper of the 21st ult it appears that a convention of the state of Georgia had met on the 15th, at Louisville. Several resolutions were adopted: one respecting the petititions which complain of the sale of the western lands by the legislature of that state, in December last, as follows: "Resolved, as the opinion of this convention, that from the numbers, respectability, and grounds of complaint, stated in the several petitions laid before them, this is a subject of importance, meriting legislative deliberation." The convention also ordered that Louisville should be the permanent seat of government; and that the governor, secretary of the state, the treasurer, the auditor and the surveyor-general, do remove their offices thereto as soon as may be convenient, and previously to the next meeting of the general legislature.

Extract of a letter from Newport, Rhode-Island, dated June 2.

"The French frigate Medusa, of 46 guns, arrived this day at Newport, in 46 days from Rochfort, in France, with Adet, the new ambassador, and De Latombe, the old consul of Boston. Brings news of a peace with Prussia and Venice, and that Barrere, and Co. were not guillotined, but banished to Caen in Normandy. She took three ships on her passage, and burnt or sunk them, &c."

Arrived at the fort, the sloop Nancy, Capt. Morgan, 21 days from Havanna, who informs that he experienced a very heavy gale of wind on the 29th ult. at which time he got foul of a brig belonging to Salem, homeward bound from Jamaica, with the loss of her captain, mate, and one of the crew, who fell victims to the contagion in Jamaica.

A brig was seen last Thursday evening off Indian River, standing in for the Capes, with the loss of her foremast and maintopmast, and was under a jury-mast. She appeared to be a large black-sided vessel.

The brig Cynthia, from New-York to Savanna, is stranded on Hunting-Islands.

The Molly, Paul, from the Havanna, has arrived in the river.

Captain Campbell informs, that the Negroes at Cayenne have become very disorderly of late, and have refused to work; and when he sailed an insurrection appeared almost certain.

Friday last the Supreme Court of the United States, which has been for some time employed in trying those concerned in the late insurrection to the westward, adjourned. Philip Weigle and John Mitchell were found guilty of treason, and condemned to be executed here, on the 17th inst. The trial of James Stewart and Captain Wright, was postponed till the next court. The others were acquitted.

Upon this melancholy occasion, Judge Patterson delivered a most pathetic address, which was listened to with the greatest attention by a numerous audience, and had the most visible effect on the unhappy prisoners.—May this melancholy fate deter others from attempting to violate the laws of their country.

WHEREAS JOHN TETER, Forgeman, now or lately working in the forge, known by the name of Laverty's Forge, in Chester county, did obtain from the subscriber two judgment notes, the one payable sometime the ensuing month, the other the subsequent autumn, for ten pounds each, this is therefore to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of either of said notes, as they were obtained for a property to which the said Teter had no legal claim to, and which has not neither can be vested in the subscriber, consequently will not be paid by him, unless the law will compel him.

WILLIAM RODGERS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of PETER LOESER, of Upper Dublin township, Montgomery county, late deceased, are desired to bring them in, properly adjusted, for payment; and all those who are indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment to

CHRISTOPHER LOESER, } Administrators.
CHRISTIAN LOESER, }

June 3, 1795. 4w

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, in Chester, on the night of the 2d of June, instant, an Irish servant LAD, named JOHN BOYLE, about 15 or 16 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, stout built, rocks and stoops a little in his walk, round fair face and ruddy complexion, dark short curly hair, and when spoken to appears bashful or diffident; had on and took with him, three shirts, one of which was check, the others white, one forest cloth coat turned, of a brown and yellow mixed colour, lapelled, one short brown sailor jacket, lined with white flannel, one pair of old brown trowsers of the same cloth, one ditto old jean, one ditto new striped ticking, one white waistcoat, one old blue surtout coat, a pretty good hat lined with white linen, with some other articles not easy to describe, among which is a piece of coarse napped cloth, the same as his jacket. Whoever will secure the above described Lad, shall receive the above reward. Should the said *John Boyle* incline to return, he shall be received as kindly as ever, and all former faults forgiven. Masters and owners of vessels are requested to attend to the above.

WM. R. ATLEE.

Chester, June 4.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in the township of Lower Alloway's creek, county of Salem, state of New-Jersey, on Monday morning last, a servant MAN, named ABNER CARTWRIGHT, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, long light hair, which he wears tied; had on when he went away, one striped nankeen coat, a spotted cotton jacket, a pair of stockings, half worn boots, a half worn roram hat, and what is very remarkable, he has lost his right ear. Whoever takes up said Runaway, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by me,

JOHN BRIGGS.

June 3. 1795.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, have a son, of my name, that did abscond from his creditors, to the great injury of many poor men—This is to inform the said Creditors, that if they will send or come with their respective accounts, properly attested, to me, before the first day of August next, I do propose to pay part or all the said creditors demands, as I shall approve to be just and equitable. Signed by me,

WILLIAM BEALE.

Chester county, June 10, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM WILLIAMS STOY, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and all those who have any demands against the same, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, for settlement, to the subscriber.

JOHN SHOEMAKER, jun. Administrator.

Montgomery county, Cheltenham township, June 9, 1795.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Abington township, Montgomery county, on the old York road, 12 miles from Philadelphia, a pale Red COW, with some white in her face, and white under her belly. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ABRAHAM TYSON, sen.

May 27, 1795.

WHereas, on the 19th of the 11th Month, 1784, sale was made of certain Effects of HENRY CHILD, of the township of Horsham, in the county of Montgomery, for the benefit of his creditors, and the vendue book being put into the hands of *David Parry*, to collect and make dividends: And whereas the said *David Parry* is since deceased, and no division made: These are therefore to request all persons having demands against the said *Henry Child*, at the date above mentioned, to bring in the same, properly attested, to the subscribers, Executors to the estate of *David Parry*, on or before the first day of the Sixth Month next, when a division of the money will be made, and all accounts brought after will be excluded.

MARTHA PARRY,
DAVID PARRY,
ISAAC PARRY,
SAMUEL GUMMER, } Executors.

Fourth Month 13th, 1795.

B A R K.

A CONSIDERABLE quantity of the Bark brought to Philadelphia these two last seasons having been damaged, has been found inadequate to the demand. The Tanners of Philadelphia, as encouragement to Farmers, offer for *Spanish* and *Chesnut*, NINE DOLLARS, and for *White* and *Black Oak* Bark, SIX DOLLARS the cord, if delivered in good order before the first day of July; and if damaged, before or after that period, a price in proportion.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1795.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of MARTHA BARR, late of Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts; and all thoſe indebted, are deſired to make payment on or before the 20th of June next, to

LAWRENCE JUSTICE, }
ISAAC WORRELL, } Executors.

May 20, 1795. ¶

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, two COWS; the one a dark brindle, marked with a ſlit in the right ear, the other red and white pied, with a ſlit in the left ear. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

GERSHOM JOHNSON.

Canal, near the upper bridge, on Schuylkill, May 23, 1795. *

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Saturday, the 10th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, a Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, and goes by the name of CALEB BROWN, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a round face, and ſomewhat of a down look, a mark near one of his temples, ſpeaks coarſe, and leans forward in his walk; had on when he went away, a blue ſailor jacket lined with white flannel, a linſey under jacket, ſtriped brown linſey trowſers, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, two pair of ſtockings, one pair blue, the other brown, calfſkin ſhoes, and an old wool hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

May 13, 1795. ctf

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

WANTED,
A Number of FLATS,

To carry ſtone from Ridley-creek to Philadelphia. The higheſt freight will be given, and employ for the ſeaſon. For terms, apply to JOHN WRIGHT, at the landing on Ridley-creek, or to THOMAS LEIPER, No. 9, North Water-ſtreet. tf

PLAISTER OF PARIS.

THE Subſcribers have lately received a quantity of PLAISTER OF PARIS, which they will ſell low by wholeſale or retail.—They intend to keep a conſtant ſupply of this article. For terms, apply to

Fling, Thompſon, & Co.
No. 1. Cheſtnut-ſtreet Wharff.
Philadelphia, Fifth Mo. 20, 1795. tf.

NOTICE.

THE Paper-making Buſineſs is no longer carried on under the name of GEORGE WERNER, but, as formerly, by THOMAS DAVIS, and JACOB ANGNIS.

Cheſter county, May 1, 1795. *

CAME to the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, two ſtray CATTLE, the one a rediſh coloured Cow, about ſix years old, the other a Black BULL, about three years old. The owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, on or before the firſt of November next, otherwiſe they will be expoſed to public Sale, to defray the charges thereof, by me,

ELLIS PASSMORE.

November 1, 1794. *

TAKEN up, on the 23d inſtant, a light Bay MARE, branded I. D. two white feet, between 14 and 15 hands high, ſhod all round, appears to be very old. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS NOBLIT.

Ridley, Delaware county, April 25, 1795. *

WAS taken up, on the 3d inſtant, near the ten mile ſtone, on Cheſnut-Hill, and advertiſed in the neighbourhood next day, a red ſpotted COW, with a white face, and white ſtreak along her back, her right ear cropt, and her left ſlit, appears to be about ten years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CHRISTIAN DULL.

May 13, 1795. *

TAKEN up on the Bethlehem road, in Gwyned townſhip, Montgomery county, the 30th of April, a young bay MARE, with four white feet, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and rowelled in the breaſt. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. §

GILBERT DANCE.

Curacoa Hides.

A QUANTITY, of a ſuperior Quality, and ſeven or eight thouſand Ox Horns, fit for exportation, for Sale, by

Jonathan Meredith, & Son,
No. 37, South Third-ſtreet.

Alſo a few tons of excellent upland Hay.
May 4, 1795. tf.

For the Gentleman Farmer.

Juſt Publiſhed,

For Sale by H. and P. RICE, No. 50, Market ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Price 6ſ6½,

A TREATISE ON CATTLE:

Showing the moſt approved method of breeding, rearing, and fitting for uſe,

ASSES, MULES, HORNED CATTLE, SHEEP, GOATS, AND SWINE.

With directions for the proper treatment of them in their ſeveral diſorders. To which is added, a Diſſertation on their Contagious Diſeaſes.

By JOHN MILLS, Eſquire,

Fellow of the Royal Society, London, Honorary Member of the Dublin Society, of the Societies of Agriculture at Paris and Rouen, of the Economical Society of Berne, and of the Palatine Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres.

Contents of the above Work.

ASSES, of greater eſtimation than commonly held in—how to heal their diſeaſes—at what age capable of generating—how to know their age—how taught to amble—high value ſet upon fine Aſſes in Spain and Auvergne, &c. &c.

MULES—How bred—their qualities and uſes—which ſorts reputed beſt—how fed and managed.

HORNED CATTLE—Of the general properties and uſes of horned cattle—of the choice of cattle and fitting them for tillage—of feeding, fattening and tending them—of their propagation, care of the cow whilſt pregnant, and management of the calf till fit for ſlaughter or for work—of the diſeaſes of horned cattle.

SHEEP—Of the qualities and different kinds of ſheep—of their management, propagation, diſeaſes of the head and throat, coughs and ſhortneſs of breath, of the belly, liver, dropſy and cutaneous diſeaſes, &c. &c.

SWINE—Of the character, properties, and uſes of ſwine—of feeding and fattening—propagation and diſeaſes.

Contagious Diſeaſes of Cattle.

Of the cauſes of contagious diſeaſes—of the cure of their contagious diſeaſes—additional obſervations on the diſeaſes of cattle and on their cures, by the Society of Agriculture at Paris—on the ſymptoms and cure of the late contagious diſtemper among the horned cattle in Great-Britain, by *Peter Layard*, of Huntington, M. D. and F. R. S.

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware,
&c. &c.
JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets,
Has for Sale, a General Aſſortment of
LOOKING-GLASSES,
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS, &c. cwtf

Ten Dollars Reward.
Stop the Mare and Thief.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Bethlehem townſhip, Waſhington county, on the 20th of April, a ſorrel MARE, ſeven years old this ſpring, 15 hands high, or thereabouts, and one blind halter. Said Mare has a blaze in her face, and three white feet; ſhe is ſtout and well made, either for ſaddle or gears; her mane is cut on her withers for the collar; ſhe paces and trots, but is moſt natural to pace when under the ſaddle.

The Thief is a certain James M'Cluer, that lived in Weſt-Nottingham, laſt ſummer, and ſays he left his wife and children there laſt fall He came to my houſe the firſt of January laſt, and brought with him a likely black horſe, where he and ſaid horſe lived, on my ſubſtance, till the 20th of April, without fee or reward. He ſold the horſe in Beaſon-town, as he was running away. Said M'Cluer is a native of Ireland, a ſtout well made fellow, and pretty active with the tongue. Any perſon apprehending ſaid Thief and Mare, ſo that he may be broughs to juſtice, and the owner gets his Mare, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or Six Dollars for the Mare only, paid by me,

NATHAN BAKER.

May 11, 1795. §

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A PLANTATION, containing 140 acres of Land, about 60 whereof are cleared, the reſt woodland, agreeably ſituated on the banks of the river Delaware, in Upper Makefield townſhip, Bucks county, about ſix miles from Newtown; the ſaid land lies level, and extends in a ſtraight line near a mile upon the great road that leads from Trenton to Coryell's Ferry, the other ſide fronts the ſame diſtance on the river. There are on the ſaid premiſes a good two ſtory ſtone houſe and ſtone kitchen almoſt new, a frame barn, two young bearing orchards, a quantity of meadow, and very rich low lands; alſo a fiſhery, and a very good landing for boats and rafts, and would be a ſuitable ſtand for either a ſtore, tavern or ferry. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

JONAS INGHAM.

May 2d, 1795 §

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in a ſtate of high cultivation, containing about 153 acres, nearly one half whereof is marſh meadow, and the reſt arable land, ſituated in the neighbourhood of Port-Penn, in Newcaſtle county, and at preſent in the tenure of Mr. Caſper Cox.

Likewiſe the following TRACTS of LAND, in Aſton townſhip, about 6 miles from the borough of Cheſter, viz.

Thirty-nine acres, with a frame tenement thereon; about 6 acres of this tract are watered meadow, there is a good orchard on the premiſes, and a ſpring of excellent water near the houſe.

Seventy-three acres, on part of which are an orchard, three ſprings of water, and a conſiderable quantity of timber.

About four acres, adjoining the laſt mentioned tract, being arable land.

Alſo three Tracts of Land, of a good quality, in Harriſon county, Virginia, containing as follow, viz. 1000 acres, 500 acres, and 400 acres, the whole poſſeſſing great advantages of water and ſituation.

Any perſon inclinable to treat for any part of the above property, may know the terms, by applying either perſonally, or by letter, to the ſubſcriber, who keeps the Poſt-office in Cheſter, Pennſylvania.

MILES MACARTY,
Conveyancer and Land-Broker.

N. B. Perſons deſirous of either ſelling or purchaſing REAL PROPERTY, will have their requeſts duly attended to, upon application as above. May 16, 1795. tc.

THE YOUNG MILLWRIGHT AND MILLER'S GUIDE,

By Oliver Evans, aſſiſted by Thomas Ellicott, an able and experienced Millwright,

IS publiſhed, ready to be delivered to ſubſcribers, and to be ſold by the Author, alſo by Robert Campbell and Matthew Carey, in Philadelphia; Samuel Campbell, New-York; James Wilſon, Wilmington; and John Hagerty, Baltimore.

—CONTAINING—

1. A conciſe ſyſtem of mechanics and hydraulics, founding (on experiment) a new ſyſtem of theory of the motion of water-mills, which agree with real practice.
2. Rules for calculating their power and true proportions.
3. Tables of the true motions and proportions of their wheels, the diameter of the ſtones, and ſize of canals for conveying the water, to ſuit the fall and power of any ſeat, from 1 to 30 feet deſcent.
4. Directions for conſtructing their ſeveral parts, and for building and uſing the author's patented improvements, which leſſens the labour and expence of attending flour mills fully one half.
5. The art of manufacturing flour explained in all its parts, according to the moſt improved proceſs.
6. Directions for building mill-dams and mill-walls.
7. Do. for conſtructing and proportioning ſaw-mills.
8. Many curious experiments concerning windmills.
9. Rules for diſcovering new improvements, exemplified in improving the arts of threſhing and cleaning grain, hulling and cleaning rice, diſtillation, ſaving fuel in warming rooms, curing ſmoaky chimneys, preventing ſhips from ſinking, preſerving fruits, &c.

This work has extended 509 pages, including 26 expenſive plates, inſtead of 350 pages and 20 plates, i. e. 159 pages and 6 plates, farther than propoſed in the terms of ſubſcription, which has raiſed its value, and enhanced the price 50 cents; therefore two dollars and the additional 50 cents will be received from thoſe ſubſcribers who chooſe to pay it. Thoſe who have not received their books are at liberty to take what part of their ſubſcription they pleaſe ---The terms of ſubſcription was raiſed to 3 dollars, and thoſe whoſe names are included in the firſt liſt have paid that price—at which the remaining copies will be ſold, deducting as uſual to bookſellers. Books will be kept till the firſt of October next for ſubſcribers.

The Author keeps alſo for ſale, at No. 215 north Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, a good aſſortment of imported and American manufactures

BOLTING CLOTHS,

and warrants them good.

N. B. If any one news printer in each ſtate will give the above a place a few times, they will probably oblige many, as the book is wanted in all parts, and the ſubſcribers extend over great part of the United States.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS STALKER, late of Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, by Bond, Note, or Book Debt, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all perſons having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement.

THOMAS STALKER,
ISAAC COATES, } *Executors.*
WM. WOODWARD,

Fifth Month 14, 1795. ¶

PRINTING TYPES

For SALE, by
Wrigley & Berriman,
No. 149, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

One font of Pica, 469 lbs. at 1ſ6 per lb. Caſt by Fry. For a Specimen, ſee COXE's *View of the United States*, which is the laſt work done on it.

One do. Small Pica, on a Pica Body, 302 lbs. at 1ſ8 per lb. Caſt by Fry.

One do. Pica Greek, 35 lbs. at 4ſ per lb.

One do. Long Primer Greek, 116 lbs. at 7 per lb.

Letters, poſt paid, will be attended to.

Approved Notes at 60 or 90 days will be received in payment.

Philadelphia, April 14, 1795.

Philadelphia, Harriſburg and Carliſle Mail Stage,

STARTS every Wedneſday morning at ſix o'clock, from the houſe of Mr. Alexander Moore, inn-keeper, late Mr. Sheridan's, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, Philadelphia, by way of Reading, Lebanon and Harriſburg, and arrives at Carliſle on Saturday morning following at Mr. Thomas Foſter's, inn-keeper; and ſtarts from thence on Monday morning at four o'clock, and arrives in Philadelphia on Wedneſday in the afternoon.

The Reading Stage

Starts from the houſe of M. Michael Woods, inn-keeper, every Monday morning at ſix o'clock, and arrives in Philadelphia on Tueſday morning, and ſtarts from ſaid Alexander Moore's on Friday morning at ſix o'clock, and arrives again at Reading on Saturday morning weekly and every week. The greateſt care and attention ſhall be paid, by

The Public's humble Servant,
WILLIAM COLEMAN.

Bethlehem Stage.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed, that the ſubſcribers intend to run the ſtage between Bethlehem and Philadelphia, for the enſuing ſeaſon, in the following manner, viz.

The ſtage ſtarts from Bethlehem tavern every Monday morning at 5 o'clock, arrives the ſame day at Klein,s tavern, at Flower Town, and the next day breakfaſt at Mr. George Luſher's, Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and ſets off, to return to Bethlehem, about 10 o'clock, every Wedneſday morning.

The ſecond ſtage will ſtart every Wedneſday morning, at 5 o'clock, from Bethlehem, for Philadelphia, leave Philadelphia for Bethlehem every Friday morning, and arrive every Saturday forenoon.

The ſtage road, for the preſent, is determined to be by way of Quaker-Town, Germantown, &c.

Paſſage for each perſon to Philadelphia, two dollars and a half, and the ſame to return; way paſſengers five-pence per mile; 150 weight of goods or baggage, the ſame as a paſſenger.

FREDERICK BEUTEL,
ADAM LUKENBACH.

ALL Perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of Dr. CHARLES BENSELL, deceaſed, are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcribers, that they may be adjuſted; and all who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate by bonds, notes, or book debts, are requeſted to make payment of their reſpective debts to ENGLE BENSELL, the accounting adminiſtrator.

SARAH BENSELL,
SALLY BENSELL,
CHARLES BENSELL,
GEORGE BENSELL,
ENGLE BENSELL, } Adminiſtrat.

May 4th, 1795, § 8 w.

The full bred HORSE
PAYMASTER,

Will COVER from the firſt of April till the firſt of Auguſt, at Dr. JOSEPH MOORE's, in Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, at *Fifteen Dollars* each Mare, to be paid at covering.

PAYMASTER was bred in Great-Britain, imported by Captain Norris, and landed at York river, in Virginia, in July, 1791. Pedigree and performances, with the ſeal of the city of London thereunto affixed, may be ſeen at his place of ſtanding.

N. B. Any perſon having an inclination to breed from ſaid Horſe, muſt embrace this laſt opportunity, as he is certainly ſold, and will be removed at the expiration of the ſeaſon.

Weſt-Cheſter, March 17, 1795. ¶ 12w.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in the town of Salem, on Saturday evening laſt, an Apprentice LAD, named *Nathan Long*, about 18 years of age, has black hair, which he commonly wears tied; had on and took with him, one fur and one felt hat, a jean coat, lapelled, and one light coating coattee, one fine and two coarſe ſhirts, one pair blue cloth and two pair nankeen trowſers, and good ſhoes and ſtockings. Whoever will take up ſaid Apprentice, and ſecure him in any gaol, ſo that his Maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JACOB HUFTY.

Salem, New-Jerſey, May 7, 1795. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3387.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1795.

Mr. FOX's Speech in the Britiſh Parliament, in debate on the ſtate of the nation, concluded from our laſt.

And now Sir, I come to that moſt important point of diſcuſſion, our connection with Foreign Nations. Surely, ſurely it is hardly credible, that the Houſe will vote larger ſums than ever were voted before, without enquiring if we have Allies—what their ſituation is, and what their inclinations. It is particularly material to know who are our Allies. I have frequently aſked queſtions on this ſubject, and never received a ſatisfactory anſwer. Is the KING of PRUSSIA an Ally or not? He is our Ally by the Treaty of 1795, and by a ſubſidiary Treaty in 1794. But is he now our Ally? I aſk, has he fulfilled the Treaty of Subſidy? Is this Houſe ſo to ſurrender all controul, as not to demand from the executive Government an account whether he has or not? If it be found that he has kept his engagements, and that we have not, then the enquiry will enable us to do him juſtice: but if, as I ſuſpect, the contrary is the caſe---if he has failed in the performance of his engagements, then it is material for the Houſe to be acquainted with the fact, in order that they may declare their indignation at ſuch conduct, and prove that they are not to be ſo duped by any treaty, or by any Prince; but if the King of Pruſſia be no longer our Ally under the Treaty of 1794, what has become of all the other treaties? By the treaty of 1788, he was obliged to furniſh this country with 30,000 men; and on this ſubject Miniſters allow they acted fairly, when they ſtated that this number was due, without any additional ſubſidy. But what is become of this Treaty? The King of Pruſſia was firſt obliged to furniſh 30,000 men for nothing—We give him two or three millions, and the effect is, that we not only do not have the 60,000 men, but that we loſe the firſt 30,000. Is this to be borne, and are we to be told of regular governments? Are we to ſee all this, and yet is the Miniſter not to be called upon to give ſome account of this flagrant breach of Treaty? I read in ſome Papers that his Pruſſian Majeſty is ſending Armies againſt France; in others, that he is making a Treaty with France. Some aſſert that he is determined to act with vigour againſt the French: others, that he is reſolved, and it is not impoſſible, to act with energy againſt the Allies. But what I want is, to hear an explicit account from the Miniſter, whether he is to remain an Ally to be an enemy, or in a ſtate of Neutrality---What remonſtrances have been made, and what repreſentations have been tranſmitted? for the Miniſter muſt have remonſtrated, or he has groſly neglected his duty. Pruſſia may conſider the war as an aggreſſion on our parts, and may, therefore, ſay, that he was not obliged to furniſh us with 30,000 men by the Treaty of 1788. But ſurely the Miniſter did not enter into the war without having ſettled an opinion on the ſubject.

There is another anſwer which Pruſſia may make. He may ſay, that the object of the war was not to ſave this or that Province, but to reſiſt the torrent of Jacobin principles which threatened the deſtruction of all regular governments. He may ſay, it was of more importance to cruſh Jacobin principles in Poland, than to ſave Holland.

You ſought, he might ſtate to us, for the order of ſociety, for humanity; which, therefore, was doing you the moſt ſervice, taking a province, or extirpating principles that threatened to raiſe a new oppoſition to regular governments? ſaving a town, or deſtroying ſuch men as Koſciuſkow, a man whoſe name does honour to the cauſe of Liberty, and whoſe animation and vigour did credit to the principles which he ſupported; to deſtroy ſuch a man, he might ſay, was of more uſe to the real cauſe of the confederacy, than any ſucceſs that he might gain in Brabant, or on the Rhine. I repeat, that it is material to know for what we have ſpent our blood and treaſure. I know that we have given the King of Pruſſia twelve hundred thouſand pounds, to ſubdue Poland; enquire, and you will find that this is ſo. The King of Pruſſia, therefore, I conſider is no longer an Ally. But if he is, let us look to his ability, and here, if we may take his word, we find that he has ſtated to the Diet, and to individual Princes, his utter incapacity to continue the war. He declared ſo above twelve months ago, and he actually withdrew his troops from the Rhine on account of his inability to ſupport thoſe armies. If, therefore, he is to be conſidered as an Ally, he muſt be conſidered as an Ally to be ſubſidized; and if ever he is to remain neuter, we muſt, perhaps, pay him for his neutrality. And now comes that great Ally, the Emperor. He, if I am to believe the Miniſter's account, and I am told that it would be wrong to reaſon from Pruſſia to Auſtria, is faithful and honorable: the Court of Vienna is a Court not capable of violation of public faith. But the Emperor cannot carry on the war without aſſiſtance. In the Prince of Coburg's declaration, we find that he ſays to the people of Germany, you have loſt Brabant on account of the ingratitude of the people; you muſt put all your plate and valuables in a ſtate of requiſition, or the Emperor would not be able to defend Germany. I am here told, that we muſt pay the Emperor. Without making any obſervations on the Loan, or on the probability of this country having to repay it, I muſt obſerve, that we have not here the miſerable tie that we had on Pruſſia, of being able to ſtop the ſubſidy. The Emperor ſays, give me all at once, and thus deprives you of all controul and power over him. If a loan be neceſſary to continue this campaign, it will alſo be neceſſary in the next; and thus, within 24 months after receiving aſſurances of ſupport from every part of Europe, all the burthen of the war falls upon us. We have other allies in Italy, Spain, and Portugal. What good effects have been derived from the King of Sardinia's diverſions I am yet at a loſs to learn. Muſt we look to Spain as a powerful ally, or muſt we not rather conſider her as the weakeſt of the alliance? It has been ſaid, that the principle of bigotry would make the Spaniards riſe againſt the French. The fact has been, that in no part have we ſo much reaſon to apprehend that there has been individual treachery as on the part of the Spaniſh Officers. Look to the ſurrender of Figueires! Have we not cauſe to believe, that that place was ſurrendered by treachery? But what is the ſtate of Spain? There is no province in which there is ſo much ſpirit, enterprize, and elaſticity as the Province to which the French have penetrated, the Province of Catalonia. —When the French entered that Province, the inhabitants of Barcelona met and declared that they would defend the town to the laſt extremity; but they prefaced their determination with a requeſt to the King, that he would confide the defence of the town to them; that he would not ſend troops to Catalonia, and that he would ſuffer them to convoke the the States of the Province. Their requeſt was for ſome time unnoticed—at length a poſitive refuſal was returned. Thus, at the price of ſome liberties, or, as many might call it, the price of an irregular government, the Spaniſh Court did not chooſe to purchaſe the aſſiſtance of the Catalonians. In the view of the Spaniſh Finances, there are ſome circumſtances that will no doubt afford much aſtoniſhment to ſome gentlemen oppoſite to me. A motion was made by a friend of mine for a ſmall Tax on penſions and places, and the motion was received with marked indignation. But what have the Spaniſh Government done? Impoſed a heavy Tax of 25 per cent. on all penſions. I do not ſay this in approbation of the meaſure, but in proof of the ruined ſtate of the Spaniſh Finances.

I come now to the conduct and ſituation of this country. Sir, I firmly believe, that the greateſt reſource of vigour and power is an attention to juſtice: that the Principle of Juſtice being the beſt policy, is generally true, and if not always ſo, is principally owing to our narrow and ſhort-ſighted policy. I therefore lay it down as a rule, that if we have been deficient in juſtice, we have been deficient in wiſdom, and have thereby enfeebled our arms and crippled our exertions. I mean not now to enter into a view of the conduct of the war, but to allude to an aſſurance held out at the commencement of the war, that all Europe would be on our ſide. When I adverted to the abſurd and chimercial idea of ſtarving France, and ſtated that the French would draw ſupplies from Neutral nations, I was told, "Neutral nations! we hope that there will be no Neutral nations in Europe." We have, however, lived to ſee Neutral nations increaſe. It is a principle that in all wars the rights of Neutral nations ought to be held ſacred. What has been our conduct to Neutral nations?

Mr. Fox proceeded now to reprobate the conduct of the miniſter, to Sweden and Denmark, to America, to the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, Switzerland and Genoa. He ſtated that the conduct of Great Britain to Denmark, had been mean and puſillanimous—that the miniſter inſulted America as long as he dared; that after having bullied the Grand Duke, he was forced to accede to a peace between that Prince and the Republic of France—that he attempted to prevent all intercourſe between Switzerland and France, but was prevented by the wiſe conduct of the Cantons. That while the allies were ſucceſsful, Genoa was blockaded; but that as ſoon as a reverſe of fortune occurred, his behavior to that Republic was as humble as it had before been haughty and inſolent. Mr. Fox then proceeded to ſtate the neceſſity that exiſted of defining the object of the war at the commencement. There were, he ſaid, no two ſuch differences as fighting for a country and againſt a country. If an explicit declaration had been made, that this country was fighting for France, and therefore meant to interfere in her internal government, many inconveniencies might have been avoided which had been occaſioned by the want of this declaration—In the firſt inſtance, the allies would have received the ſteady ſupport of all the emigrants and royaliſts, and would have been enabled to have advantageouſly availed themſelves of all internal commotions; in the ſecond inſtance, they would have fought France on equal terms, and by not pretending to interfere in her internal government, would have prevented the Convention from putting in practice that ſyſtem of terror, enthuſiaſm and requiſition, which had produced ſuch alarming effects. This was a fundamental and fatal error. There were others which he meant merely to ſtate—the abandoning of Toulon for an expedition to the Weſt Indies, and the ſending a force to the Weſt Indies inadequate to maintain poſſeſſion of the conquered iſlands. Guadaloupe was now wholly gone, St. Domingo in danger, and apprehenſions might even be entertained for Martinique. It was an error to place confidence in Pruſſia, and to force the Dutch into the war. In 1792, he ſtated that the Dutch did not want the aſſiſtance of Great Britain. It was ſaid, in anſwer, that they did not aſk aſſiſtance, becauſe they dared not, but that was no reaſon for not giving it; to which he had replied, that they did not aſk aſſiſtance, becauſe they did not want it, but if it was offered, they would not, becauſe they dared not, refuſe it.

Mr. Fox entered into a review of the Naval part of the campaign. He ſtated, that the captures made by the French, exceeded all that ever were known; that the re-captures were few, and that there had been great deficiency of Naval protection. He aſſerted, that a ſtrange delay had occurred in refitting Lord Howe's fleet, after the action of the firſt of June. "I have thus," coutinued Mr. Fox, "ſtated ſome of the grounds more immediately connected with the war. One ground ſhall remain, I mean Ireland. The houſe will do me the juſtice to recollect, it was much againſt the inclination of the Majority of my conſtituents, and of the Majority of my friends, that at the very outſet I harraſſed and teized the Houſe, and perſevered tenaciouſly in urging the dangers that were likely to accrue. Not that I was ambitious of imitating an old Author, Don Cardanus, *Nuſquam lubentius locutus ſum, quam cum aud toribus, deſplecui*, or that *ſciens ac volens perſevero;* but I thought it my duty to ring, in the ears of the Houſe, the difficulties and perils of the country. I am ſure it will not eſcape the recollection of the gentlemen that, at the beginning of the war, I ſaid, that the allies could never expect to keep Brabant, with the rooted averſion of the people to the Houſe of Auſtria. I predicted that no effectual aſſiſtance would be derived either from Holland or Pruſſia. I was told that my ſpeech was a libel againſt the King's ſpeech, and as a libel is no leſs ſo for being true, it has ſince been proved that my ſpeech was a convicted libel, convicted of ſpeaking truth. I touched on the ſtate of Ireland. The ſubject, I was told, was a dangerous one, and I was warned not to touch upon it—But, Sir, I could not forget that Ireland was a material part of this empire; that without Ireland, this country could never be ſecure, even in time of peace, much leſs ſo in time of war. At the period to which I allude, there were ſtrong prejudices entertained againſt the Catholics—there was ſomething about a Proteſtant aſcendency, as if there ought to be a political aſcendency in religious tenets. The miniſter, however, did get over theſe prejudices; ſome privileges were allowed the Catholics, and the country became united. But here were other cauſes of grievance, and, therefore, though I deplored the coalition that took place in July laſt, yet I did think that the corrupt government of Ireland would be reformed. My expectations were near being realized. Affairs, however, have of late taken a different turn. The ſtate of Ireland is ſuch as to give the moſt ſerious alarm to every perſon, and the danger muſt be imputable to his Majeſty's Miniſters. Whether it was owing to the Duke of Portland, to Mr. Pitt, or Earl Fitzwilliam, I know not; but let them deny the fact if they can, that the preſent ſtate of Ireland has been occaſioned by them. What was the ſtate of Ireland? You ſent over a Lord Lieutenant, popular not only from his perſonal character, but from his connection with popular men and meaſures. With all this popularity, he goes over to Ireland, and is idolized to ſuch an extreme, as to induce the people to do that, which no other perſon could have induced them to do, ſupport the preſent war. He ſtates, in plain terms, that he means to give emanicipation to the Catholics; it was ſo underſtood in the Iriſh Parliament; and the people ſaw the moſt popular men in Ireland, riſing up daily in the houſe, in order to propoſe meaſures of reformation: they ſaw too theſe meaſures connected with the diſmiſſal of perſons who had been moſt obnoxious to the people, and moſt friendly to the old abuſes; and all this paſſes day after day without any oppoſition on the part of the Government of Great Britain. Great ſupplies are called for, a ſum is voted greater than ever was called for or voted before, and the Iriſh evinced a generoſity even amounting to imprudence, a fault not uncommon with the people of that nation. As ſoon, however, as this ſupply was granted, the cup was daſhed from their lips. They are told that their wiſhes are not to be complied with. A quarrel is picked up with their beloved Lord Lieutenant, whoſe character has done more in favour of the coalition, than the characters of all other miniſters put together. I am told that Lord Fitzwilliam held out hopes which he was not authorized to do. But what have we to do with this? What have we to do with who brought Ireland into danger? Is not Ireland in danger? Blame does exiſt, and of ſuch a nature, that if the houſe does not inſtitute an enquiry into it, they may be reſponſible for the diſmemberment of the Britiſh Empire.

It may be ſuppoſed, that on this queſtion I entertain ſtrong perſonal partialities. Sir, I never ſhall diveſt myſelf of them; and I am ſure that if an enquiry is inſtituted, Lord Fitzwilliam will be found to have acted fairly and honourably, but this is a part of the ſubject which I wiſh not now to enquire into. It muſt firſt be ſhewn whence the dangers proceed. The Catholics of Ireland are three-fourths of the whole people. The Catholics are no longer a party—the Proteſtants are no longer a party. Some few perſons intereſted in the preſervation of abuſes are on one ſide, and the whole Iriſh Nation on the other. We have obſerved that the Proteſtants take the part of the Catholics; and indeed they are as much intereſted as the Catholics. They have no ſeparate intereſt. They have a common intereſt to preſerve the country from oppreſſion. And this is the party diſtinction which I fear, a party conſiſting of the whole Iriſh nation, leſs attached to the Engliſh nation than formerly, and with hearts alienated from us.--Sir, if there are men inimical to the welfare of England, they could have no better period than the preſent for ſeparating Ireland from England—There are many who ſuppoſe that the Iriſh reſembles the Engliſh government. It does in theory, but not in practice. There are many alſo ſo ignorant of the ſtate of Ireland, as to ſuppoſe that the Catholics, ſince 1793, have been nearly on the ſame footing as the Proteſtants. If they do think ſo—if they think that there are no excluſions for the Catholics, they are groſsly miſtaken. But putting all theſe circumſtances out of the conſideration of the queſtion. I will aſk, whether the miſconduct and peril have not been produced by the King's Miniſters? Let the puniſhment fall were it will, on the government in Ireland if it deſerves it, on the government of England if it deſerves it, which I think more probable. If Lord Fitzwilliam has wildly and wantonly ſacrificed the peace of the country for the purpoſe of procuring popularity for himſelf, let him be puniſhed; but if it ſhall be found, as I ſuſpect it will be found, that he has been trifled and ſhuffled with; if he has acted with prudence and patriotiſm, and if the deſtruction of his government threatens the diviſion of the two kingdoms, then what puniſhment can be too great for thoſe by whom ſuch conſequences have been produced? I ſay, here is a groound in which it is impoſſible to refuſe enquiry.

I have now nearly gone through the ſeveral points to which I called the attention of the Houſe. I know to ſome ſuch queſtions as I have aſked to-day, a general queſtion has been returned—Why do I not move for the removal of his Majeſty's Miniſters? Sir, becauſe I would firſt have an enquiry on what to ground ſuch a motion. If the reſult of the enquiry be ſuch as I am ſure it will, then it would be proper to move for their removal. I think that we have no chance for ſucceſs in the preſent war, as long as it is carried on by the feeble men that now conduct the government. I think even that no ſolid peace could be made by ſuch men. If the reſult of the enquiry be different from what I expect, then let the Miniſters keep their ſeats; but let us hear no more of the argument, that ſuch uniform want of ſucceſs could have attended wiſe and vigorous exertions. A prudent man varies his means, but preſerves the unity of his end. The preſent Miniſters, however, purſuing a different mode of conduct, conſtantly vary their end, but ſtill perſevere in the ſame means. They vary the means of putting them in execution, for they have uniformly avoided deciding between two alternatives——they have animated all France againſt them, by a ſuppoſition that they meant to attempt the deſtruction of the French government, and yet they have not ſecured friends on account of their refuſing to ſay that they fought for Louis XVII.

In a committee all theſe circumſtances will be fully inveſtigated. But this of Ireland comes now to prove, that in no part of the empire is no miſconduct of Miniſters not to be traced. If they had ſpoken out fairly to the French, they would have been ſucceſsful in France; if they had ſpoken out openly to Lord Fitzwilliam, they could have been ſucceſsful in Ireland. But men cannot get rid of their natures. When the miniſter gets into danger by evaſive language to France, he ſtill does not alter his conduct and he is equally at a loſs to make himſelf underſtoood even by his colleagues in Ireland. Has he not the gift of ſpeech, and can any one accuſe him of not having a choice of words? On the firſt day of the Seſſion one of his friends underſtood his declaration one way; the ſeconder of the addreſs another way, and he himſelf differed from them both. All his powers of language are uſed, not for the purpoſe of making himſelf underſtood, but of being miſunderſtood, and even in a room with only a few perſons with him, it is impoſſible for him to explain himſelf clearly. To him might

be applied what was applied to another great man, that *in rebus politicis nihil ſimplex, nihil apertum, nihil honeſtum.*

The preſent is a period that calls for plain and downright language. Let us go into a committee of enquiry—let us prove that we are really affected by the ſituation of our conſtituents, and let not the houſe be ſtigmatized with the reproach that they know not who their allies are—that they are ignorant of the cauſes of the failures, and that they have no longer any care for any thing but the forms of the conſtitution. Whether the committee be granted or not, I ſhall at leaſt have done this good—I ſhall have proved to the country that there are ſtill ſome men who have not let ſlip the opportunity for inveſtigating our preſent ſituation."

Mr. Fox concluded a ſpeech of three hours and a half, by moving that the Houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a committee to enquire into the ſtate of the nation.

By the ſhip Richmond, Capt. Lee, arrived on Sunday from Briſtol, after a paſſage of 32 days, we have London papers to the 5th of May, ultimo, from which the following are extracts.

COPENHAGEN, April 18.

We underſtand that a Ruſſian fleet, of twelve ſhips of the line, will make its appearance in the North ſea next ſummer.

NAPLES, April 2.

We have received certain advices, that the late naval expedition of the French was to land 6000 men at Orbitella and Porto Ercole, two ſmall forts belonging to the kingdom of Naples, and ſituated between Tuſcany and Civita Vecchia. The garriſons are very weak, and the poſſeſſion of them would enable the French to penetrate into the heart of Italy, by the facility with which they might then march to Civita Vecchia, and even to Rome in leſs than three days.

Several furnaces for red hot ball were on board the French tranſports, and all ſorts of ammunition neceſſary for a bombardment and an aſſault. It is not difficult to predict what would have been the conſequences of their arrival at a moment in which troubles had broken out at Rome, and an important conſpiracy had juſt been diſcovered at Naples.

MILAN, April 7.

The French Fleet have returned to Toulon. The laſt advices mention, that the French army under the command of Gen. Kellerman will ſpeedily be put in motion. Our army has already begun its march.

HAMBURGH, April 20.

They write from Baſle that the preliminary articles of peace between France and the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel are very near concluded.

MENTZ, April 10.

The French on the 8th attempted to erect a battery on the Chauſee of Laubenheim, but the fire from the fortifications of the Iſle of Bleian reduced them to the neceſſity of deſiſting from their attempt. No vigorous operations have lately taken place either on the part of the beſiegers or beſieged.

FRANKFORT, April 12.

Letters have been received from Italy, which mention that the king of Sardinia has requeſted from the French Repreſentatives at Nice, paſſports for an Ambaſſador who is to be ſent to Paris for the purpoſe of opening a negociation for peace.

Theſe letters add, the Sardinian Ambaſſador at Genoa has already had ſome conference with the French Miniſter, Villars.

April 14.

The magazines deſtined for the French armies at Amiens, have been removed to Paris.

April 15.

From Lithuania letters have been received, ſtating that the Poliſh Patriots Dealinſki, Maſtowſki, and Niemcewtz, have been ſent into Siberia.

OSNABURGH, April 15.

Three hundred Engliſh who had been in French priſons arrived here yeſterday: we expect next week 400 Hanoverians. The Prince of Wurtemberg, a Pruſſian Lieut. General, arrived here yeſterday.

April 18.

A courier from Berlin brought us the joyful tidings of peace yeſterday. The Pruſſian guards, it is ſaid, will break up in the beginning of next month, for Berlin and Potſdam The heavy Pruſſian artillery, cantoned in Weſtphalia, will break up likewiſe.

Engliſh and other ſoldiers arrive here daily from the French priſons.

BRUSSELS, Germinal 24, April 13.

Alterations and reforms are made in all the Adminiſtrative Bodies, which will be directed by the principles of juſtice and public utility.

The Juries have been completely organized; but during the interval, before they ſhall be able to enter into their functions, the Tribunal, whoſe ſittings had been ſuſpended, will reſume their public duty, in order to examine thoſe accuſed of forgery with regard to Aſſignats.

We learn from Oſtend that a ſquadron of French frigates had arrived on the coaſt of Maritime Flanders, in order to protect commerce in that quarter, and to chaſe the Engliſh who may come to interrupt the arrival of proviſions in the ports of Dunkirk, Boulogne, Calais, &c.

By virtue of a Reſolution of the Repreſentatives of the People, all the workmen, artiſts, literary-men, Bankers, Agriculturiſts, Merchants, &c. who expatriated themſelves during the reign of Robeſpierre, are permitted to return.

LINGEN. April 29.

We live here, thanks to the peace, in perfect tranquility. A part of the French troops have left the oppoſite ſhore of the Ems, but the county of Bentheim is not wholly evacuated by them. On the contrary the diſtricts towards Zwell are occupied by different diviſions of French troops.

The French ſtill occupy Aldenzael.

BASLE, April 9.

Citizen Bacher, Secretary to the French Embaſſy, has written the following letter, dated the 6th inſtant, to the Directory of the Department of the Lower Rhine :—"Rejoice, dear Citizens, peace, on the moſt honorable terms, is concluded between the French Republic and Pruſſia. The ties of ancient friendſhip between two nations united by the ſame intereſts, are renewed, and they will be indiſſoluble, becauſe they are founded upon juſtice, reciprocal commercial advantages, upon a policy which bids us unite our force againſt Auſtria and England, the only enemies whom the French have now to combat.

VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE.

LONDON, April 30.

It is ſaid, that Sweden and Pruſſia are to mediate a peace between the German Empire and France.

It has been remarked as extraordinary, that the French Convention ſhould have ratified the Treaty, before it was ratified by the King of Pruſſia. The Convention, according to an eſtabliſhed form, takes Treaties into conſideration on the fourth day after they are preſented by the Committee of Public Safety, and if no objection be made, they are ratified on that day. The Treaty with the Grand Duke of Tuſcany was ratified ſeveral weeks before any account was received of the ratification at Florence.

Reports were yeſterday in a very general circulation, that the Court of Spain had actually concluded a Treaty of Peace with the French Republic. Although we ſhall not be ſurpriſed to hear of ſuch an event, yet we do not believe that it has yet taken place. The laſt diſpatches from Madrid are dated as late as the 16th inſtant, at which time it was perfectly well known that a negociation for peace was on foot, but not in that ſtate of forwardneſs, as to make us ſuppoſe that any news of ſuch an event could be yet received in London.

Lord Bute, who has gone Ambaſſador to Spain, ſtopped two days on the road to Portſmouth, waiting for final diſpatches. Hearing that a Corunna Mail had arrived, his Lordſhip ſent back the Meſſenger to London, who is to accompany him to Spain; but he left town again on Tueſday night. Had there been any knowledge of the Treaty between Spain and France, no doubt but Lord Bute would have returned to London.

It was obſerved in the Houſe of Peers on Monday, that the Duke of Portland was much agitated when Earl Fitzwilliam gave notice of his wiſh to bring forward the circumſtances of his late recall---We are ſorry to ſay, that his Grace went home ill; and he has ſince been ſo much indiſpoſed, as to be obliged to call in the aſſiſtance of Doctor Warren.

By the laſt Corunna Mail we learn, that Admiral Don Juan De Langara ſailed from Mahon on the 6th inſtant with ſixteen ſhips of the line and eight frigates, to join Admiral Hotham's fleet.

May 2.

By the proceedings of the French Convention from the 16th to the 25th of April, the ſitting of the 23d only excepted, our readers will ſee that tranquility is reſtored in Paris and its vicinity; and that, by the arrival of ſupplies from foreign parts, the ſcarcity of corn is beginning to be diminiſhed.

By accounts from Toulon, Marſeilles, and Aix, the ſpirit of commotion which has ſo long agitated the South of France, appears at length to be ſuppreſſed.

The report of the Committee of Public Safety on the 20th may be conſidered as proof, either that negociation with Spain has not been entered into, or that it has failed of ſucceſs, and that the war is to be proſecuted by the Republic with redoubled vigour. The proclamation to the inhabitants of the province of Guipuſcoa, if ſtrictly adhered to, will, perhaps, contribute as much to the further progreſs of the French, as the force of their arms.

While our Miniſters are making the inſtability of the French Government a pretext for perſevering in a diſaſtrous ſyſtem, which has now no poſſible object but the preſervation of their places, the King of Sweden, with the wiſdom that has directed his councils ſince the commencement of this calamitous war, feels no difficulty in ſending Baron Stael as his Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Republic, with credentials conceived in as ſtrong and warm terms of amity and confidence, as if Louis XVI. were ſtill upon the Throne.

Even the Powers of Germany have learned ſo much moderation from misfortune, as to exchange the Clubiſts of Mentz, as they were formerly called in deriſion, as priſoners of war.

On the 20th of April, peace was ſigned at Rennes with the Chiefs of the Chouans, who ſubmit to the laws of the Republic one and indiviſible, and engage never more to bear arms againſt it.

From the ſilence of the French papers with reſpect to Charette, we incline to think that no complaint has been made againſt him or againſt the pacification with the ci-devant Royaliſts of la Vendee. The report was probably the fabrication of thoſe Frenchmen, who, partly deceived, and partly deceivers, have long driven a very profitable trade in importing weekly inſurrections from Paris, deluding our Miniſters with information of Royaliſt armies that never exiſted; and who even now aſſert that the pacification with the Royaliſts and the Chouans is a Conventional forgery, that both are in greater force and animoſity againſt the Republicans than ever, and that the proſpect of carrying, by their aid, our victorious arms from the coaſt of Britanny to the gates of Paris, was never ſo hopeful as at this moment.

That men, who, for more than five years, have been giving conſtant proofs of ignorance, infatuation or want of principle, ſhould make ſuch aſſertions, when they have ſo ſtrong an intereſt in doing ſo, is not at all ſurprizing; but it is extraordinary, indeed, that any perſons in this country, much more perſons calling themſelves ſtateſmen, ſhould be found beſotted enough to believe them.

Among thoſe who bore arms with the Royaliſts and the Chouans, there are doubtleſs many who never had any honeſt occupation: to whom warfare and pillage is now become a trade. Theſe may continue for ſome time to harraſs the country with petty depredations, which a little painting will eaſily magnify into the incurſions of a Royaliſt army. But the ſubmiſſion of the principal chiefs, who muſt be the beſt judges of the diſpoſition of their followers, is an irrefragable proof that the people are weary of the conteſt; that, provided the quiet poſſeſſion of their fields, hamlets, and places of worſhip be ſecured to them, they are indifferent whether that be done by a Monarchy, or a Republic; and that although the coaſts of Britanny may afford us materials for robbery and murder, they will afford us none for legitimate war.

One of the Paris papers aſſerts that General Dumourier has lately been at Paris, and made himſelf known to ſeveral of the moderate party, who were unanimous in adviſing him to make a ſpeedy retreat.

The Spaniſh fleet under Don Langara is ſaid to be very indifferently manned; the account publiſhed at Madrid, ſays, that the 1000 land forces he took on board at Mahon, were in exchange, for a greater number of ſick left behind him.

The Swediſh Court has preſented Count Bernſtorf with a ſnuff box, very richly ornamented with diamonds, in conſequence of the alliance with Denmark.

The laſt accounts from Conſtantinople mention, that the additions to the fortifications of Bender were compleated; and that three bulwarks were added to the fortreſs of Akierman, at the mouth of the Dnieſter. The works at Iſmael were alſo compleated, and the batteries that defend the entrance of the channel had 300 pieces of cannon mounted upon them. The Turks were alſo fortifying the mouths of the Danube, and a new fortreſs at Burgos, in the Black Sea, was in great forwardneſs. The whole of the Janizaries had ſent a formal requeſt to the Grand Signor to be armed and equipped in the ſame manner as the new military corps, and inſtructed in European tactics.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Paris, to his friend in London.

"The Engliſh are treated with the greateſt tenderneſs and politeneſs; their property, which was ſequeſtrated during the reign and tyranny of Robeſpierre, is reſtored to them on making application; and paſſports are granted to ſuch as chooſe to go to England."

May 5.

The Hamburgh mail of the 22d ult. three Italian mails, and three meſſengers, Wiſſin Baſiligo and Fabiani, arrived this morning.

The two other Hamburgh mails at noon; but the letters brought by them were not delivered when this paper was put to preſs.

The Hamburgh mail of the 22d ultimo, brings a report that preliminaries of peace are nearly concluded between the French Republic and the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel. In the North hoſtilities have entirely ceaſed. The French troops have quitted the left bank of the Ems, and have evacuated the greater part of the diſtrict of Benheim. There is a report at Hamburgh that they are alſo to evacuate all the United Provinces except the frontier towns of Bois-le-Duc, Breda and Bergen-op-Zoom; the iſlands of Walcheren and Cadſand, and the town of Maeſtricht, which they are to retain in their poſſeſſion.

Luxembourg and Mentz are ſtill beſieged: but little impreſſion has been made on either of thoſe fortreſſes.

Fabiani, the meſſenger from Vienna, has brought the anſwer of the Cabinet of Vienna, to the diſpatches ſent from our court after the capture of Holland.

Yeſterday advice was received by Government of the ſafe arrival at North Shields of the Beckford tranſport, from Bremen in Germany, having on board five companies of the 55th regiment of foot, under the command of Captain Wiſſcher. The reſt of the Britiſh Infantry are daily expected to reach England. The above corps is to proceed from North Sheilds to Sunderland.

Various are the cauſes aſſigned for Lord Hood's not going out with the Mediterranean ſquadron. One is, that his Lordſhip thinks the reinforcement not ſufficient; another, that, on account of the indiſpoſition of Earl Howe, he has been prevailed upon to accept the command of the Channel fleet.

PORTSMOUTH, May 1.

[Extract of a letter.]

Five o'clock, P. M.

"A dreadful accident has happened at Spithead this morning; the Boyne, of 98 guns, full manned and victualled for ſea, caught fire, and is by this time nearly burnt to the water's edge. Her guns, which were loaded, have been conſtantly going off, and as ſhe lay near the Iſle of Wight ſhore, it is to be feared they have done ſome miſchief.

"We are in momentary expectation of her blowing up, having a conſiderable quantity of powder on board, which, in courſe, muſt give us here a dreadful ſhock; though it is to be hoped, before the officers left the ſhip, they took care to conduct the water into the magazine. I hope all got ſafe from the ſhip, though I hardly think it poſſible, but many lives muſt be loſt in the confuſion; the people jumped overboard from all parts of the ſhip, but all the boats of the fleet attended to ſave them; ſuch a ſcene of diſtreſs was ſcarce ever ſeen before. The fleet are all under weigh, getting down to St. Helens as faſt as poſſible, out of her way, for when her cables are burnt, God only knows where ſhe may drive, as the wind blows rather freſh."

[Extract of another letter.]

Six o'clock, P. M.

"I have to acquaint you with the lamentable loſs of his majeſty's ſhip Boyne, of 98 guns, bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Sir Richard King, and commanded by Captain George Grey; ſhe took fire this morning about 11 o'clock, and is now nearly burnt to the water's edge. It is feared a great many lives are loſt, but the particulars are not known; her whole lower tier of 32 pounders were loaded, and as the ſhip caught in that part, they went off, and many of them pitched on the ſhore, but we do not hear that any miſchief was done by them; the wind blew very freſh, and all the ſhips to leeward got under weigh, and ran down to St. Helens. The inſtant I am writing, the ſhip was blown up, and were it not for the melancholy ſituation of many ſufferers, who were hovering about her in boats, and the great loſs to the nation, I could exclaim, that the exploſion, and the conſequent column of ſmoke, was one of the grandeſt ſcenes human nature could be gratified with, or ſpectators of.

"Various are the reports which occaſioned the accident; therefore I ſhall for the preſent delay mentioning them."

YARMOUTH, May 4.

This morning at ten o'clock arrived in the road the Dolphin Packet, Capt. Edyn, from Cruxhaven, with the Hamburg mail of the 22d. and three couriers, Wiſſin, Baſſico, and Fabiani. The former comes from Naples; Baſſico from Brunſwick; and Fabiani from Vienna. The Cobourg Cutter, and the Vienna Packet, Captain Dean, with the mail of the 25th, failed at the ſame, viz. laſt Thurſday morning, from Cruxhaven. The cutter has arrived with Major Huſſop, who has diſpatches from the army. The troops are ſtill in cantonments; the head quarters of the Britiſh cavalry, under Gen. Dundas, are at Diepuolon; no movement of conſequence has yet taken place, nor is there any ſymptom of the commencement of the operations in that quarter.

Fabiani brings the anſwer of the cabinet of Vienna, to the diſpatches ſent from our court after the capture of Holland; but it is probable they are not concluſive, as Tims, another courier, ſet out with freſh diſpatches for Vienna, from Cruxhaven, the day before the Packet left it. The courier who comes from Naples, paſſed through Leghorn, on the 9th ult. Nothing extraordinary has taken place in the Mediterranean ſince the loſs of the Illuſtrious.

It is given out at Hamburgh, and generally believed, that the French are immediately to evacuate Holland, retaining the frontier towns, viz. Maeſtricht, Bois-le-Duc, Breda and Bergen-op Zoom, with the iſlands of Walcheren and Cadſand, as well as all Dutch Flanders. Whether the Dutch Provinces are to form an independant republic, or are to be put under the protection of the king of Pruſſia, will be ſeen when all the articles of the treaty of peace with that Monarch are brought to light.

PLYMOUTH-DOCK, May 2.

This morning ſailed the fleet under the command of Rear Admiral Waldegrave, with a fine leading breeze.

The weather is remarkably fine, and there is every appearance of a moſt plentiful ſeaſon. On Thurſday the wheat, landed under the ſanction of government out of the Dutch ſhips, was ſold. Though it was of an inferior quality, it was ſold at a very high price.

DUBLIN, April 28.

An expreſs arrived in town on Saturday morning from the county of Leitrim, with intelligence, that a Revenue-officer, accompanied by a Magiſtrate and eleven police-men, went from Drumſha on Thurſday laſt, to ſeize and carry away a ſtill in that vicinity. After making the ſeizure, the Officer ordered the Police-men to deſtroy ſome pot ale, which, while they were doing, he was importuned by a perſon, who dreaded the conſequences, to retire as faſt as he could. Inſtead of attending to this council, he raſhly drew a piſtol and ſhot the man. The mob, then exaſperated, ſet fire to the houſe where the Police men were deſtroying the pot-ale, and killed them as they ruſhed out. The officer ran off, but was purſued and overtaken in a bog, where he threw himſelf on his knees, and entreated time to ſay the Lord's Prayer, which was granted to him by his purſuers, who immediately afterwards put him to death. The mob then went to Drumſha, where they ſurrounded a houſe in which a Magiſtrate, who was a tythe farmer, lodged, whom they alſo murdered.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

30 Germinal—April 19.

THE CONSPIRACY.

Rovere ſpoke in the name of the Committee of General Safety:

"Citizens! the Committee of General Safety had given orders to seize the principal conspirators, denounced last night in the Tribune of the Convention. Lagrelet, a Stove Merchant in Bretagne street, was the leader who appointed the place where the conspirators were to assemble at eight o'clock yesterday evening, the 29th Germinal; some of them, more eager to pillage and to spread destruction, met at the house of Lagrelet, at the very time when the officers of the Police were searching after Lagrelet. About fourteen of them were taken up, some of them had firelocks, others sabres, pistols, and cartridges; several arms and ammunition were found at the house of this chief of the conspirators; he had been upon guard, as well as the Quarter Master of the Gens d'Arms, described last night. In this manner, they were possessed of a watch word, and were able to execute their Counter Revolution in the name of the law. Your Committee is employed in examining the arrested persons. Verbal proceedings and denunciations are indispensably necessary in order to tear truth from the mouth of those ruffians. Your Committee, as yet, can only give you a short detail of its operation.

"I must observe to you, that the prisoners of the house of arrest, and that of the Prison of Justice, were privy to the conspiracy. The judges of the Revolutionary Tribunal, and the citizens who were yesterday by chance here, to hear our debates, were surprised and shocked when they came home, at the joy, the insolence, and the sarcasms of Fouquier Tinville and of his fellow prisoners. The energy of the Convention will soon annihilate the power of all the enemies of order and property.

The Convention decreed this report to be inserted in the bulletin.

28 Germinal, Friday, April 17.

A letter from the members of the Convention on mission, in the Department of the Rhone and Var, stated, that the People of Aix and Marseilles approved of the conduct of the Convention, to whose principles they were inviolably attached, and added:—

The arrivals of corn continue abundantly, and serve already to distribute food for the interior of the Departments, and for the Armies:—the ill-intentioned are enraged, but the good Citizens are rejoicing.

(Signed) Marette and Chambon.

Deville read the following extract of a letter from the Secretary of the Representatives of the People on mission at Caen:—

I am obliged to open my letter again, at two o'clock in the morning, to inform you that Citizen Cavelier, Merchant of Caen, has dispatched a Courier to us from Havre, announcing, that nine sail had arrived in that port, laden with Corn; and that one of them is bound for the Department of Calvados.

Extract of a letter of the 4th April, from the Representative Baudran, on mission at Laval, to his colleagues on mission.

By the enclosed Dispatch you will inform the Committee of Public Safety, that two hundred of our brave brethren in arms, on the 2d inst. routed fifteen hundred Chouans.

RENNES, 24 Germinal, March 13.

The conferences are assiduously continued between the representatives of the people and the chiefs of the Chouans. Nothing has transpired respecting the different articles which occupied the first sittings of this congress. It is believed, notwithstanding the efforts of the evil minded to occasion a difference between the two parties, that the preliminaries are settled on both sides, and that the arrangements will soon be signed.

DEPORT BRIEUX, 20 Germinal, March 18.

The reports received within the few last days from the principal posts on the North coast, and the channel, announce the constant appearance of more ships of the enemy. We know not if it be the intention of Pitt to attempt a descent upon our coast, but nothing is neglected to give the fierce English such a reception as they merit.

Twenty-five companies of cannoneers are ready to receive them with red-hot balls, and our brave republicans are ready to prove here as well as in Holland, that they are worthy the cause which they defend.

We are still exposed to the enterprizes of the Chouans; nothing can change their dispositions. Some chiefs only are inclined to peace, and if the negociation should be successful, these have not authority enough to repress the excesses of their adherents.

DE LA GUERCH, 18th Germinal, March 7.

The Brigands, whose number daily encreases, continue their atrocities. Our commune is wholly disarmed by them. At Bonstuidant, Visteiche and Marcille, they have not left a musket; every where they are hostile, breaking down bridges, stopping provisions; and threatening to set every thing on fire where they are opposed. The more to spread terror, they have addressed a circular letter to all the buyers of national domains, threatening them dreadfully; the requisitions made by the constituted authorities are of no effect; such is our actual situation.

KINGSTON, May 9.

The Scorpion sloop of war has taken and sent into Port au-Prince, a French privateer of sixteen guns, with a crew, consisting of seventy-two white men and thirty-six negroes. She had only been between five and six hours from Port-de-Paix.

By the schooner Fidelle, from St. Marc's, we have received intelligence that the Brigands, since their last defeat, have retired 6 or 7 leagues from that place; and from accounts from Port-au-Prince, those in that neighbourhood have given very little trouble to Fort Bissotin since the arrival of the troops.

Extract of a letter from Port au-Prince, dated April 18.

"The Magicienne, with several transports, arrived from England at this place last Friday, intends to sail this night for Port Royal. They brought out about 2200 men for this island, the disposition of which are—900 left at the Mole, new troops, and embarked the old ones that have been there for some time past; 250 at St. Marc's; and the remainder here, with the old troops from the Mole; which enables the British to bid defiance to the united force of the enemy for these six months, even should we receive no further reinforcements; but I understand we do no tmean to act on the defensive only. By my next, which will be in a few days, by a merchant schooner, I hope I shall be able to give you the particulars of good news."

We hear that government have sent out 200 tons of vinegar to this island and Hispaniola, to be used as a preventative against the malignant fever.

ALEXANDRIA, June 6.

The Ship Two Sisters, Captain Hilton, arrived here yesterday from London, with near 50 passengers on board.

BALTIMORE, June 9.

The Brig Philip, Captain Rutter, arrived here yesterday, in 10 days from Bermuda; Captain Rutter says that no vessels were brought in during his stay there, except the ship Maryland, of George-Town, her cargo was taken out, and she lay waiting for trial at the time he sailed.—He also informs, that the intentions of the people at Bermuda are the same as heretofore, in regard to the American vessels, but that they in general express a great desire to know the issue of Mr. Jay's negociation.

NEW-YORK, June 10.

IMPORTANT.

By the ship Sophia, Capt. Willing, from Hamburgh the editor has received a Hamburgh paper, containing several confirmations of Peace between France and Prussia—It contains one letter, dated Basle, April 6, which says—The Peace with the King of Prussia and the French nation, was concluded this day—the conference lasted till 4 o'clock in the morning—And another letter from Frankfort, dated April 10. adds, That the above Treaty is highly favourable to both nations.

June 13. Yesterday arrived at this port ship Providence, Capt. Stanton, in 35 days from Limerick, in Ireland—Brig Mary Ann, Rosseter, in 38 days from Nantz, and ships Charlotte, Capt. Fitch, and Elizabeth, Capt. Kennedy, in long passages from Liverpool, besides various other vessels,

The ship Providence, from Limerick, brings no papers later than the 11th of April, which contain nothing new. About 70 passengers, who say all was tranquil when they left Ireland.

Captain Stanton had two of his men pressed by the British frigate Cerberus, 8 days out.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Nantz, dated April 28, to his correspondent in this city, received by the Mary Ann, in 38 days from Nantz.

"Tobacco has no price, also West-India produce. It was hoped that the peace with Prussia would have established more confidence. At present the talk is of an accommodation with Spain, and even of a general peace, one of the principal conditions of which is to be the entire independence of the West-India islands, under the guarantee of the belligerent powers. Bread is very much wanted all over Europe, of which scarcity we have not more to complain of in this city than other parts of the country. Bread 6 livres the pound."

[By the Mary Ann.]

PARIS, 14th April, 1795.

To P. F. Dobree, Esquire, Nantz.

SIR,

"I am directed by the Minister of the United States, to inform you, that the Emperor of Morocco, Muley Soliman, has authorised his vessels to capture those of the United States; and that in consequence, the cruizers from Salee, are to leave that port as soon as the weather will favor them, to cruise for our vessels as far as Madeira. Our consul at Gibraltar communicated that intelligence to our minister at London, which was confirmed by a letter received by our Consul at Falmouth. Please, therefore, to make it known as generally as you can to all the masters of vessels of our nation, within your department, and communicate it to the collector of the customs of any port of the United States, by the very first vessel that sails for America.

(Signed) SKIPWITH."

Monday last arrived the brig Mary Ann, Captain Rosseter in 38 days from Nantz.

Capt. Rosseter informs us, that Commissioners from Spain were at Paris, for the purpose of negociating a treaty between the two nations—That the rebels of La Vendee were coming in daily and throwing themselves on the mercy of the French Republic—that every species of provisions were plenty in France, except the article of bread.

Extract of a letter, dated London, April 28, 1795.

"We have already written by this conveyance; we have now to inform you of a treaty of Peace having been concluded between the French Republic and the King of Prussia—It is also reported, on the authority of an American Captain, who left Dunkirk on Saturday last, that there had also been concluded a PEACE with the Kings of SPAIN and SARDINIA; and the public opinion is, that a general peace is not far distant."

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.

The foreign extracts in this paper are chiefly taken from the Courier, (a London paper) to the 5th of May, inclusive, brought by the Richmond.

The Times, of May 4, has the following paragraph——

"The idea of a Peace seems now to be almost abandoned in the opinion of the Public. The certainty of another vigorous campaign is proved by the increase in every Department—particularly in the Fencibles, the Marines, and the Amiralty; but what gives the COUP DE GRACE to this assertion, is the order lately issued by Council, "to take all neutral vessels, carrying provisions to France." It is from vigour like this, and the cooperation of an effective Board of Admiralty, that a secure peace may in due time be expected."

The SUN, of May 5, says,

"We are happy in being enabled from good authority to state, that an account was last night received by Government, of the taking of the Cape of Good Hope by some British Forces, supposed to have been sent from India for that purpose."

The Illustrious, man of war, of 74 guns, one of Admiral Hotham's fleet, was lately lost near Leghorn. Thus the loss of the French and English Mediterranean fleets appears to be equal.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Franklin, of the ship Holland, of this port, dated April 15, 1795.

"The British have taken possession of Cruxhaven, the Gibraltar of the Elbe. The Senate have remonstrated against it, and an express has been sent off, to know the intentions of the Court of London."

Extract of a letter to a merchant in this city, dated Port du Paix, May 24.

Sir,

"This will be handed to you by Capt. John Wallace, who has unfortunately been forced into this port in the brigantine George, with a large cargo to a ruinous market, to whom I refer you for particular information respecting my unhappy situation; my prospects of receiving payment are little better than when I wrote you last.—The number of vessels to receive their payment by rotation, before me, is nineteen, exclusive of those who are with cash, which last mentioned takes a preference to any in the rotation of standing debts."

In the ship Richmond, Capt. Lee, came passengers,

Major William Jackson, Col. Darch, Mr. Charmer, Mr. M'Clure, Mr. Salmon and two daughters.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Richmond, informs, that a report prevailed at Bristol, previous to his leaving it, that a second engagement happened between the French and British fleets in the Mediterranean, in which the Britannia, the British Admiral's ship, was sunk, but the particulars had not transpired—also a report of the French fleet, consisting of 25 sail of the line, being in the English channel. This last intelligence was not generally credited.

Accounts are said to have been brought by the Richmond, that the French fleet have been reinforced by 8 sail of the line from Brest, and that they had blocked up the British fleet at Spezia.

A letter from Hamburgh of 14th April, to a Merchant in New-York, states, that a Treaty of Peace between the French and the Emperor of Germany, was signed at Frankfort on the 9th of that month.

Monday last arrived at the port, the ship Washington, of Salem, in 4 months and 15 days from Bengal.

The ship Adriana, Capt. Clapp, from New-York, arrived at London the 14th of April, and was to sail for Philadelphia the 2d week in May.

The brig Rebecca, of Philadelphia, was to have sailed from London about the 1st of May.

Capt. Atkins, of the ship Sussex, 57 days from Liverpool, was boarded on the coast by the Bermudian privateer Experiment, by a Bermudian pilot boat, mounting 4 carriage guns, and by the Jason, a British 74, on a cruise.

Arrived, ship Woodrup Sims, Captain Hodgson, 47 days from Rochfort, who informs that the French had 3 ships of the line on the stocks there, 2 of them three deckers, likewise 5 frigates; and that 5 frigates lay in the road, in a state of actual service; that their stores were pretty full of provisions at Rochfort, and that the cry for want of bread was to excite commotion; and that flour rated at 18 dollars cash per barrel.

He says that a number of prizes were sent in from time to time there.

Left at Rochfort the ship Alexander, Woodward, Philadelphia, repairing; and the ship Friendship, Hoyt, of Newbury Port, which was to sail in a few days after for this port.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the pasture of the subscriber, living in Goshen township, Chester county, the second day of this instant, a brown Mare colt, two years old, supposed to be between fourteen and fifteen hands high, some white on one or both hind feet, has been lately docked, trots and paces, most natural to trot, her mane and tail somewhat curled. Any person taking up and bringing home said Mare, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOSIAH GARRETT.

6 Mo. 16th 1795. *

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Vincent township, Chester county, a dark bay MARE, 15 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

LAURENCE HIPPLE.

June 15, 1794. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, a pied brindle COW. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JONATHAN BRADFIELD.

June 15, 1795. *

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, a sorrel HORSE, with a bald face two white hind feet, and paces, supposed to be about eight years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ISAIAH HUBBS.

May 17, 1795. *

EASTON STAGE.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the subscriber intends to run the Stage between Easton and Philadelphia for the ensuing season, in the following manner, viz.

The stage starts from Mr. George Vogle's tavern, in Easton, every Monday morning at 5 o'clock, and stops at the following taverns along the road, at William Strahn's, John Rodrock's, Thomas Craig's, and at Mr. John Moore's, in Jenkins-town and next day at 7 o'clock arrives at Mr. George Lesher's in Second-street, Philadelphia, and sets off to return to Easton every Thursday morning.

Passage for each person to Philadelphia, two Dollars and a half, and the same to return; way passengers five pence per mile; 150 weight of Goods or Baggage, the same as a passenger.

JOHN NICOLAUS.

April 29, 1795.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of PETER LOESER, of Upper Dublin townſhip, Montgomery county, late deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, properly adjuſted, for payment; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make payment to

CHRISTOPHER LOESER, } Adminiſtrators.
CHRISTIAN LOESER, }

June 3, 1795. 4w

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, in Cheſter, on the night of the 2d of June, inſtant, an Iriſh ſervant LAD, named JOHN BOYLE, about 15 or 16 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, ſtout built, rocks and ſtoops a little in his walk, round fair face and ruddy complexion, dark ſhort curly hair, and when ſpoken to appears baſhful or diffident; had on and took with him, three ſhirts, one of which was check, the others white, one foreſt cloth coat turned, of a brown and yellow mixed colour, lapelled, one ſhort brown ſailor jacket, lined with white flannel, one pair of old brown trowſers of the ſame cloth, one ditto old jean, one ditto new ſtriped ticking, one white waiſtcoat, one old blue ſurtout coat, a pretty good hat lined with white linen, with ſome other articles not eaſy to deſcribe, among which is a piece of coarſe napped cloth, the ſame as his jacket. Whoever will ſecure the above deſcribed Lad, ſhall receive the above reward. Should the ſaid *John Boyle* incline to return, he ſhall be received as kindly as ever, and all former faults forgiven. Maſters and owners of veſſels are requeſted to attend to the above. WM. R. ATLEE.

Cheſter, June 4.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Lower Alloway's creek, county of Salem, ſtate of New-Jerſey, on Monday morning laſt, a ſervant MAN, named ABNER CARTWRIGHT, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, long light hair, which he wears tied; had on when he went away, one ſtriped nankeen coat, a ſpotted cotton jacket, a pair of ſtockings, half worn boots, a half worn roram hat, and what is very remarkable, he has loſt his right ear. Whoever takes up ſaid Runaway, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by me, JOHN BRIGGS.

June 3, 1795. *

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, have a ſon, of my name, that did abſcond from his creditors, to the great injury of many poor men—This is to inform the ſaid Creditors, that if they will ſend or come with their reſpective accounts, properly atteſted, to me, before the firſt day of Auguſt next, I do propoſe to pay part or all the ſaid creditors demands, as I ſhall approve to be juſt and equitable. Signed by me,

WILLIAM BEALE.

Cheſter county, June 10, 1795. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM WILLIAMS STOY, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſame, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement, to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN SHOEMAKER, jun. Adminiſtrator.

Montgomery county, Cheltenham townſhip, June 9, 1795. *

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, on the old York road, 12 miles from Philadelphia, a pale Red COW, with ſome white in her face, and white under her belly. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ABRAHAM TYSON, ſen.

May 27, 1795. ¶

Bank Notes found.

FOUND, about the middle of April laſt, on the road between Doyle's-town and John Rodrock's tavern, a few BANK NOTES. The owner, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Plumſtead townſhip, Bucks county. GEORGE STEWART.

May 2[illegible], 1795. †

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Plainfield townſhip, Northampton county, containing 415 acres; the great road from Bethlehem and Eaſton, through the Wind-Gap, running through the ſame; there are on ſaid place, a new two ſtory log houſe, a tan-yard, bark-mill and bark-houſe, all in good order, and with a little coſt the bark may be ground by water, a good new barn and ſtabling, four acres of meadow, and about ten acres more may be made, on a never failing ſtream, by which the whole may be watered; about 8 or 10 acres of plow land cleared, adjoining lands of Jacob Heller, George Piper, Peter Bender, George Levers, Michael Lowall, and others, ſuitable for any public buſineſs. A good title and immediate poſſeſſion will be given, when the contract is made, by

PETER OBERSHEIMER.

Plainfield, May 27, 1795. §

THE General Proprietors of the Weſtern Diviſion of New-Jerſey, are deſired to take NOTICE, that a General Meeting of the Proprietors is appointed for Buſineſs of importance, on MONDAY, the 3d Day of Auguſt next, at 2 o'Clock, P. M. at Colonel HOAGLAND's Tavern, in the City of Burlington.

By order of the Council of Proprietors,
JAMES KINSEY, jun. Clerk.

Burlington, May 14, 1795. ¶

CANAL LOTTERY.

SCHEME of a Lottery authoriſed by an act, entituled "An Act to enable the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehanna navigation, and the Preſident and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal navigation, to raiſe by way of Lottery, the ſum of four hundred thouſand dollars, for the purpoſe of completing the works in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

		Dollars.
1 Prize of	50,000 dollars,	50,000
1	of 30,000 dollars,	30,000
5	of 20,000 dollars each, to be paid to the poſſeſſors of the tickets of the five laſt drawn numbers,	100,000
1	of 15,000 dollars,	15,000
2	of 10,000 dollars each,	20,000
6	of 2,500 dollars each,	15,000
1	of 2,000 dollars, to be paid to the poſſeſſor of the ticket of the 1ſt drawn number	2,000
10	of 2,000 dollars each,	20,000
20	of 1,000 dollars each,	20,000
40	of 500 dollars each,	20,000
100	of 100 dollars each,	10,000
16,500	of 12 dollars each,	198,000
16,687 Prizes,		Dollars 500,000
33,313 Blanks,		
50,000 Tickets at 10 dollars each,		500,000

All prizes ſhall be paid ten days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of the poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket, ſubject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded in twelve months after the drawing is finiſhed, of which public notice will be given, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the uſe of the canal, and applied accordingly.

AT a meeting of the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehanna canal navigation—and the Preſident and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal.

Wedneſday, May 13, 1795.

RESOLVED,

THAT David Rittenhouſe, Joſeph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standiſh Forde, and Francis Weſt, be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of diſpoſing of the tickete; which committee ſhall depoſit the money in bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the lottery.

Extract from the minutes,
T. MATLACK, Secretary of the joint meeting of the two boards.

The drawing of this lottery will poſitively commence on the firſt day of September next. Tickets may be had at the company's office, near the bank of the United States, and of either of the ſubſcribers.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
JOSEPH BALL,
JOHN STEINMETZ,
STANDISH FORDE,
FRANCIS WEST. } Managers.

Philadelphia, May 18, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the paſture of Mr. Anthony Prichard, living in Charles townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 26th inſt. a black HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, his near hind foot white, back hurt by the ſaddle, one or two ſaddle marks, a mixture of white hairs in the mane, occaſioned by the collar, trots and paces, ſhod all round. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and delivers him to Mr Prichard, or gives notice thereof, ſhall have the above reward, and all neceſſary charges, paid by EZRA PATTERSON.

May 30, 1795. †

TAKEN up on the 12th inſtant, by the ſubſcriber, living in Gwinned townſhip, Montgomery county, near the Bethlehem road, two COWS, one red and white, with a bell collar round her neck, and marked on the near ear. The other brindle and white, a hole on each horn. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

† EDMUND PENINGTON.

May 24, 1795.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, two COWS; the one a dark brindle, marked with a ſlit in the right ear, the other red and white pied, with a ſlit in the left ear. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

GERSHOM JOHNSON.

Canal, near the upper bridge, on Schuylkill, May 23, 1795. *

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of MARTHA BARR, late of Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts; and all thoſe indebted, are deſired to make payment on or before the 20th of June next, to

LAWRENCE JUSTICE,
ISAAC WORRELL, } Executors.

May 20, 1795. ¶

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in a ſtate of high cultivation, containing about 153 acres, nearly one half whereof is marſh meadow, and the reſt arable land, ſituated in the neighbourhood of Port-Penn, in Newcaſtle county, and at preſent in the tenure of Mr. Caſper Cox.

Likewiſe the following TRACTS of LAND, in Aſton townſhip, about 6 miles from the borough of Cheſter, viz.

Thirty-nine acres, with a frame tenement thereon; about 6 acres of this tract are watered meadow, there is a good orchard on the premiſes, and a ſpring of excellent water near the houſe.

Seventy-three acres, on part of which are an orchard, three ſprings of water, and a conſiderable quantity of timber.

About four acres, adjoining the laſt mentioned tract, being arable land.

Alſo three Tracts of Land of a good quality, in Harriſon county, Virginia, containing as follow, *viz.* 1000 acres, 500 acres, and 400 acres, the whole poſſeſſing great advantages of water and ſituation.

Any perſon inclinable to treat for any part of the above property, may know the terms, by applying either perſonally, or by letter, to the ſubſcriber, who keeps the Poſt-office in Cheſter, Pennſylvania.

MILES MACARTY,
Conveyancer and Land-Broker.

N. B. Perſons deſirous of either ſelling or purchaſing REAL PROPERTY, will have their requeſts duly attended to, upon application as above. May 18, 1795. tc.

LOST,

Between Old Sheſhequen and Wyaluſing,

A Leather Pocket-Book,

Containing NOTES OF HAND to the amount of five or ſix hundred pounds, Connecticut currency, payable to ELI HOLCOMB. The greateſt part of ſaid Notes are due on or about the firſt day of May, 1795. Any perſon or perſons finding the ſame, and will return them to the ſubſcriber, or leave them at the Poſt-office, at Wilkeſbarre, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges.

ELI HOLCOMB.

Luzerne county, May 16, 1795.

Six Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Concord, Delaware county, on the night of the 30 inſtant, a dark brown MARE, about 14 hands and a half high, with a blaze down her face; has white on both her hind feet, and on one fore foot, is a little lame in her near hind leg, ſuppoſed to be the ſpavin, ſhod before; paces and trots remarkably eaſy; was, when ſtolen, tared on the inſide of her ears. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Mare, and brings her to her owner, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

JOS. TRIMBLE.

Concord, 8th of Fifth Month, 1795. *

WANTED,

A Number of FLATS,

To carry ſtone from Ridley-creek to Philadelphia. The higheſt freight will be given, and employ for the ſeaſon. For terms, apply to JOHN WRIGHT, at the landing on Ridley-creek, or to THOMAS LEIPER, No. 9, North Water-ſtreet. tf

Curacoa Hides.

A QUANTITY, of a ſuperior Quality, and ſeven or eight thouſand Ox Horns, fit for exportation, for Sale, by

Jonathan Meredith, & Son,

No. 37, South Third-ſtreet.

Alſo a few tons of excellent upland Hay.

May 4, 1705. tf.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Saturday, the 10th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, a Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, and goes by the name of CALEB BROWN, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a round face, and ſomewhat of a down look, a mark near one of his temples, ſpeaks coarſe, and leans forward in his walk; had on when he went away, a blue ſailor jacket lined with white flannel, a Nuſey under jacket, ſtriped brown linſey trowſers, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, two pair of ſtockings, one pair blue, the other brown, calfſkin ſhoes, and an old wool hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

May 13, 1795. ctf

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

ALL Perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of Dr. CHARLES BENSELL, deceaſed, are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcribers, that they may be adjuſted; and all who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate by bonds, notes, or book debts, are requeſted to make payment of their reſpective debts to ENGLE BENSELL, the accounting adminiſtrator.

SARAH BENSELL,
SALLY BENSELL,
CHARLES BENSELL,
GEORGE BENSELL,
ENGLE BENSELL, } Adminiſtrat.

May 4th, 1795, § 8 w.

Bethlehem Stage.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed, that the ſubſcribers intend to run the ſtage between Bethlehem and Philadelphia, for the enſuing ſeaſon, in the following manner, *viz.*

The ſtage ſtarts from Bethlehem tavern every Monday morning at 5 o'clock, arrives the ſame day at Klein,s tavern, at Flower Town, and the next day breakfaſt at Mr. George Luſher's, Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and ſets off, to return to Bethlehem, about 10 o'clock, every Wedneſday morning.

The ſecond ſtage will ſtart every Wedneſday morning, at 5 o'clock, from Bethlehem, for Philadelphia, leave Philadelphia for Bethlehem every Friday morning, and arrive every Saturday forenoon.

The ſtage road, for the preſent, is determined to be by way of Quaker-Town, Germantown, &c.

Paſſage for each perſon to Philadelphia, two dollars and a half, and the ſame to return; way paſſengers five-pence per mile; 150 weight of goods or baggage, the ſame as a paſſenger.

FREDERICK BEUTEL,
ADAM LUKENBACH.

Philadelphia, Harriſburg and Carliſle Mail Stage,

STARTS every Wedneſday morning at ſix o'lock, from the houſe of Mr. Alexander Moore, inn-keeper, late Mr. Sheridan's, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, Philadelphia, by way of Reading, Lebanon and Harriſburg, and arrives at Carliſle on Saturday morning following at Mr. Thomas Foſter's, inn-keeper; and ſtarts from thence on Monday morning at four o'clock, and arrives in Philadelphia on Wedneſday in the afternoon.

The Reading Stage

Starts from the houſe of M. Michael Woods, inn-keeper, every Monday morning at ſix o'clock, and arrives in Philadelphia on Tueſday morning, and ſtarts from ſaid Alexander Moore's on Friday morning at ſix o'clock, and arrives again at Reading on Saturday morning weekly and every week. The greateſt care and attention ſhall be paid, by

The Public's humble Servant,
WILLIAM COLEMAN.

The full bred HORSE

PAYMASTER,

Will COVER from the firſt of April till the firſt of Auguſt, at Dr. JOSEPH MOORE's, in Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, at *Fifteen Dollars* each Mare, to be paid at covering.

PAYMASTER was bred in Great-Britain, imported by Captain Norris, and landed at York river, in Virginia, in July, 1791. Pedigree and performances, with the ſeal of the city of London thereunto affixed, may be ſeen at his place of ſtanding.

N. B. Any perſon having an inclination to breed from ſaid Horſe, muſt embrace this laſt opportunity, as he is certainly ſold, and will be removed at the expiration of the ſeaſon.

Weſt-Cheſter, March 17, 1795. ¶ 12w.

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware, &c. &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets,

Has for Sale, a General Aſſortment of

LOOKING-GLASSES,
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS, &c. cwtf

TAKEN up on the Bethlehem road, in Gwyned townſhip, Montgomery county, the 30th of April, a young bay MARE, with four white feet, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and rowelled in the breaſt. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. §

GILBERT DANCE.

PRINTING TYPES

For SALE, by

Wrigley & Berriman,

No. 149, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

One font of Pica, 469 lbs. at 1/6 per lb. Caſt by Fry. For a Specimen, ſee COXE's *View of the United States*, which is the laſt work done on it.

One do. Small Pica, on a Pica Body, 302 lbs. at 1/8 per lb. Caſt by Fry.

One do. Pica Greek, 39 lbs. at 4/ per lb.

One do. Long Primer Greek, 116 lbs. at 1/ per lb.

Letters, poſt paid, will be attended to.

Approved Notes at 60 or 90 days will be received in payment.

Philadelphia, April 14, 1795.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 388.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1795.

Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts.

Wedneſday, June 3.

Agreeable to the appointment, the Senators and Repreſentatives aſſembled together, when his Excellency the Governor came in and delivered the following Speech:

Fellow Citizens,

THE honor which the People have again conferred on me, by a majority of their votes for a Governor of this reſpectable Commonwealth, while it excites the warm feelings of gratitude in my heart, it reminds me of the arduous taſk I am called to undertake, and the many attentions which are requiſite for a performance of the great duties of the ſtation. Having already been qualified agreeable to the Conſtitution and Laws, next to a dependence upon him who is the Fountain of all Wiſdom, I muſt rely upon your candour, and that of my Fellow Citizens at large.

The ſovereignty of a nation, always of right, reſides in the body of the People: and while they have delegated to their freely elected Legiſlative, the power of exerciſing that ſovereignty in their behalf, the executive department, as well as the magiſtrates, who are appointed to render the conſtitution efficient by carrying the laws into effect, are no leſs important to the people. For what avails the making of good and wholeſome laws, unleſs they are duly executed. As the happineſs of civil ſociety may in a great meaſure depend upon a wiſe and a conſiſtent harmony between the various branches of the government; a free communication may have a tendency to cultivate and extend the bleſſings of friendſhip and good humour. Indeed our conſtituents, under whoſe authority and for whoſe benefit we are to exerciſe the functions of our different departments, have a right to expect from us, as their public agents, to avow our principles and intentions, and make them acquainted with the true ſituation of their public affairs.

In the addreſſes from the Chair, while it was filled by Royal appointment, uniform attempts were made to ſtrengthen the prerogatives of the Crown, and to bring the people obſequiouſly at the foot of the Throne, for privileges holden by ſufferance: Surely it becomes us, in our happy ſtate of Independence, to turn our attentive minds to the great objects of ſecuring the equal rights of the citizens, and rendering thoſe conſtitutions which they have voluntarily eſtabliſhed, reſpectable and efficacious.

Our anceſtors, when under the greateſt hardſhips and perils, they opened to us the wilderneſs, they took poſſeſſion of, and left for us an inheritance, one of the beſt countries under the ſun. Amidſt their toils and fatigue they extended their views, and early laid the foundation of Civil Liberty. Although they had in proſpect, the inſtruction of future youth in all literary ſcience, they conſidered morality and real goodneſs of heart, as the great baſis, upon which the beſt intereſt of a nation could be ſafely laid. Under this idea, they alſo provided for the inſtitution of public Worſhip, and the ſupport of teachers in Piety, Religion, and Morality. The great increaſe of our numbers and happineſs, is a ſtanding witneſs to the world, of the wiſdom of their meaſures. Oppreſſed as they were by the ſupercilious haughtineſs of royal prerogative, and conſidered as a contemptible people at a diſtance from the favours of the Crown, and the flattering ſmiles of courtiers, their perſeverance has in effect raiſed us, by the bleſſing of Providence, to an exalted degree of proſperity and glory.

Fellow Citizens, we have a regular exerciſe of our Federal and State Governments; and we owe our unceaſing gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the Univerſe, who ſafely carried us through our arduous ſtruggle for freedom, for which other nations are now contending, at the expence of their blood and treaſure. We cannot but rejoice that the principles for which we contended, and which are conſtitutionally eſtabliſhed in united America, are irreſiſtibly ſpreading themſelves through two mighty nations in Europe. We are now able to embrace thoſe powerful ſiſter Republics; and what adds much to our joy on this occaſion is, that thoſe nations became allied to us in an hour, when we were engaged in our hard conflict with an oppreſſive tyranny.

We ardently wiſh that the nations of the earth may ſheath the ſword of war, and we as ardently pray, that the equal rights of men may go hand in hand with peace. If our federal government ſhall, with magnanimity and firmneſs, ſupport the principles of a free elective Repreſentative Government, and our honor and faith with our allies, and yet maintain peace with all nations upon the principles of ſound policy, and terms honorable and ſafe to our country, it will be an acknowledged approximation to that perfection in practical politics, which all people ſhould moſt earneſtly covet.

It is with ſatisfaction that I have obſerved the patriotic exertions of worthy citizens, to eſtabliſh academies in various parts of this commonwealth. It diſcovers a zeal highly to be commended. But while it is acknowledged, that great advantages have been derived from theſe inſtitutions, perhaps it may be juſtly apprehended, that multiplying them may have a tendency to injure the ancient and beneficial mode of education in town Grammar Schools. The peculiar advantage of ſuch ſchools is, that the poor and the rich may derive equal benefit from them; but none, excepting the more wealthy, generally ſpeaking, can avail themſelves of the benefits of the academies. Should theſe inſtitutions detach the attention and influence of the wealthy from the generous ſupport of the town ſchools, is it not to be feared that uſeful learning, inſtruction and ſocial feelings in the early parts of life, may ceaſe to be ſo equally and univerſally diſſeminated, as it has heretofore been. I have thrown out theſe hints with a degree of diffidence in my own mind. You will take them into your candid conſideration, if you ſhall think them worthy of it. In ſupport of the public ſchools, from whence have flowed ſo many and great benefits, our Univerſity has from its infancy furniſhed them with well educated and fit perſons to fill the places of inſtructors; and they, in return, have yearly brought forward fit pupils for the further inſtruction of the Univerſity. The Univerſity therefore claims a place among the firſt attentions of the public.

The citizens of the Commonwealth have lately had before them a queſtion of the expediency of reviſing, at this period, the form of our preſent conſtitution. The conduct of the citizens on this occaſion, has given full proof, that an enlightened, free and virtuous people, can as a body, be the keepers of their own rights. On which ſide ſoever the queſtion may have been decided, I have the pleaſure of being informed that it has been diſcuſſed with propriety, calmneſs and deliberation. If the event ſhould be in favour of a convention, a future reviſion may be made at ſuch period as may be moſt fit and convenient, and there may be opportunity, in the mean time, for the citizens, at their leiſure, to make their own remarks upon the conſtitution, in its operation, and thus prepare themſelves for cool deliberation, at another reviſion. Should the determination be otherwiſe, I think it will clearly follow, that the citizens are happy under the preſent conſtitution, and that they feel themſelves well aſſured, that if there ſhould be a future neceſſity for it, they can, in a peaceable and orderly manner, reviſe, alter and amend it at their pleaſure.

A compleat, perfect and permanent ſyſtem of juriſprudence, is one of the greateſt bleſſings which our country can poſſeſs. To have juſtice adminiſtered promptly and without delay, is to gather the beſt fruits of a free and regular government. Uncorrupted Juries are an effectual guard againſt the violations of our rights and property. Having an Executive annually elected, and the Legiſlative elected as often, the one branch of which is the grand inqueſt of the Commonwealth, and the other branch to be conſtituted a Court, as there may be occaſion, to try and determine upon impeachments, we may be ſecured againſt partiality in the fountain, and corruption in the ſtreams of juſtice. The Legiſlative will examine all the machinery by which the Government acts: Too frequent ſpeculative experiments may tend to render the motions unſteady, and to annex inſecurity to property. Where there are no radical defects, a long exerciſe of Judicial Authority in any particular mode, brings the feelings of the people in uniſon with it, and fixes habits to which they have been accuſtomed.

While we expect from our Judges and Magiſtrates and other civil officers, that juſtice be adminiſtered with alacrity and impartiality, ſhould we not be careful that ample juſtice be done to them. The adminiſtration of juſtice ſhould indeed be without oppreſſive or unneceſſary expences on the people; but the Miniſters of juſtice ſhould have an equitable reward for their ſervices. If therefore from accident, or peculiar or temporary circumſtances, the eſtabliſhed rewards are inadequate, I doubt not but you will determine, that what is fit and proper will be done. The Executive ſhould be enabled to find men of ſuperior knowledge and integrity, who may be inclined to fill the important places in the Civil Departments, as they ſhall become vacant. On ſuch appointments, the dignity and juſt authority of the Government very materially depends.

The Legiſlative will no doubt continue to guard the public credit, by adequate proviſions for diſcharging the intereſt and finally ſinking the principal of our public debt. The ſale of our vacant lands, and the debts due to the Treaſury, will contribute to eaſe the people from too great a burden of direct taxes. The Treaſurer's ſtatement will aſcertain the demands neceſſary for the enſuing year.

I muſt intreat you to give me opportunity to reviſe ſuch Bills and Reſolves as you may think proper to lay before me, to which I ſhall cheerfully attend, and do all within my power to diſpatch the public buſineſs, and render the ſeſſion agreeable to you, and beneficial to the commonwealth.

Let us, fellow citizens, cultivate a due obſervance of the laws which are conſtitutionally made by the authority of this Government, as well as thoſe of the Federal Government, agreeable to the Conſtitution of the United States. Let us tranſmit our liberties, our equal Rights, our Laws and our free republican Conſtitutions, with their various concomitant bleſſings, to thoſe who are coming upon the ſtage of action, and hope in God, that they will be handed down, in purity and energy, to the lateſt poſterity.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 10. 1795.

ORDERED, That Mr. MASON of Boſton, Mr. EUSTIS, Mr. STRONG, Mr. WALDO and Mr. JARVIS, be a committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor, with the following ANSWER to his Excellency's communications at the opening of the ſeſſion.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Speaker.*

SIR,

IT is with real ſatisfaction that the Houſe of Repreſentatives embrace the preſent opportunity of renewing their congratulations, on your re-election to the firſt office of this government. The unanimity with which this agreeable event has been diſtinguiſhed, is a new proof of the confidence repoſed, by your fellow citizens, in your real patriotiſm and integrity:

It is with pleaſure we recognize with your Excellency, the truth of a principle, no leſs beautiful in theory, than it is juſt and inconteſtible in practice. In this as in every ſtate where the ſovereignity is retained by the whole people as their unalienable right, the exerciſe of every power, which muſt emanate from their authority, will naturally be directed to promote their real intereſt. It is to this ſource we may trace the uninterupted harmony, in the reſpective departments of our preſent government, which has ſo happily prevailed ſince the firſt moment of our exiſtence to the preſent period.

We cannot fail to view it, with your Excellency, as a circumſtance extremely honourable to the profound policy of our anceſtors, that, at the ſame time they laid the foundations of their civil inſtitutions in the rights of human nature, they conſidered the diffuſion of knowledge, and the freedom and eſtabliſhment of public worſhip, as inſtruments indiſpenſibly requiſite to confirm and extend them.

We ſympathize with the deepeſt ſolicitude for the calamities of thoſe nations who are now ſtruggling in defence of their liberty, and we ſhall hail the approach of peace to them as the greateſt of bleſſings, when its final re-eſtabliſhment ſhall ſecure to them the unmoleſted enjoyment of thoſe eſſential rights for which their blood hath been ſo profuſely ſhed.

We have obſerved with peculiar pleaſure the perfect tranquility which accompanied the late deliberations of the people, on the very intereſting queſtion of reviſing their conſtitution.

We ſhall pay all poſſible attention to every ſubject referred to by your Excellency in your late communications, and aſſure you of the prompt and chearful concurrence of this Houſe in every meaſure to accompliſh the ſalutary objects of our free and happy government.

Anſwer of the Senate of Maſſachuſetts, to the Governor's ſpeech.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Senate cannot but expreſs their ſincere ſatisfaction at the renewed teſtimony of public confidence, which excites the juſt and grateful ſentiments, expreſſed in your excellency's communications.

The harmony and good humour ſo eſſential to the beneficial operation of the well organized government, with which this commonwealth is favoured, it ſhall be our ſtudy to cultivate and improve; and by free communications, and an explicit avowal of principles and intentions, to conform to the genius of our conſtitution and to the character of the people by whom it is enjoyed.

A recurrence to the principles and events, which diſtinguiſhed the early ſettlements of our country, to which your Excellency has drawn our attention, will ever be peculiarly gratifying to thoughtful and patriotic minds. To eulogies upon our illuſtrious anceſtors, every American heart is in conſtant union. Poverty and diſtreſs, perſecution and contempt, were plentifully poured into their cup; But the Sun of Glory will ever ſhine upon their tombs. The affectionate reverence of their deſcendants, will embalm their memory, and a reſpectful regard to thoſe principles and inſtitutions, which have been attended with unexampled proſperity, will form the glorious reward they contemplated, and in the anticipation of which all their ſufferings were ſoftened.

The diffuſion of equal liberty, and the voluntary adoption of thoſe principles of rational freedom which form the baſis of the American Conſtitution, by any of the nations in Europe, are circumſtances which afford us much ſatisfaction. On the Supreme Diſpoſer of events we rely, to give the contending nations peace, when the great purpoſes of the preſent

commotions ſhall be accompliſhed. At the ſame time, we cannot but expreſs our gratitude, that he hath bleſſed us with a government by which we have been preſerved in proſperous tranquility, amidſt the ſanguinary conflicts which have afflicted the European world.

Your Excellency's attention to the eſtabliſhment and operation of literary inſtitutions, is juſtified by the importance of the ſubject. Academies have been conſidered as uſeful inſtitutions to afford the means of inſtruction in ſeveral branches of ſcience, of general and obvious utility, for which grammar ſchools are not well calculated. Conſidering the various literary inſtitutions in the commonwealth as highly neceſſary and uſeful for extending the ſeveral branches of learning and ſcience, for the promotion of which they were reſpectively eſtabliſhed, it ſhall be our ſpecial care at all times, to patronize them in ſuch a manner as to encourage and effectually to protect the whole; and as time and experience ſhall evince that any of theſe inſtitutions ſhall ſtand in need of the ſpecial aſſiſtance and patronage of the Government, we flatter ourſelves that the Senate of Maſſachuſetts will never withold ſuch aſſiſtance or patronage.

We ſenſibly feel with your Excellency, real ſatisfaction, when we contemplate the cool, deliberate and enlightened manner, in which the citizens of this commowealth have lately examined their conſtitution, in order to reviſe it, or to preſerve it in its preſent form. This deliberate character, and this dignified manner of examining the principles and form of their government, muſt be attributed, in no ſmall degree, to the excellent literary inſtitutions eſtabliſhed by them and their venerable anceſtors.

A ſyſtem of juriſprudence as perfect and permanent as is attainable by men, will unqueſtionably be the object of the enlightened citizens of the commonwealth. If, in examining the machinery of the government in this important branch of it, any improvement ſhould come under conſideration, it will ſurely be contemplated with all proper deference and reſpect for thoſe modes and ſyſtems, which time has rendered venerable, and long habit has familiarized or endeared.

The honorable and permanent proviſion, which the conſtitution requires to be made for certain important officers, is founded upon ſuch ſolid and improved principles, that any exiſting inadequacy will engage our careful attention: and the obvious policy and juſtice of making equitable and adequate rewards to all the officers of government, will lead us carefully to conſider any circumſtances which may have diminiſhed the compenſation to which their ſervices are entitled.

The adequate proviſion which has been made for the payment of the intereſt of the debt of the commonwealth, and the favourable operation of the ſyſtem adopted for the gradual reduction, afford us much ſatisfaction, and we are happy in the reflection, that accompliſhments of thoſe intereſting objects will be materially aided by reſources independent of a tax upon the citizens.

We are convinced of your Excellency's readineſs to co-operate with us in the diſpatch of public buſineſs, and ſhall endeavour to give your Excellency ſuitable opportunity for the reviſion of thoſe bills and reſolves which may be paſſed the preſent ſeſſion.

DUBLIN. April 16.

A proclamation iſſued from the Privy Council on Tueſday laſt, directing that no foreign veſſels ſhall be permitted to ſail, until the commander returns upon oath an account of the names, ages, and occupations, of all perſons about to ſail in ſuch veſſels.

Warlike preparations are at this time going forward in this kingdom, on every acceſſible part of its extenſive coaſts. In the courſe of the laſt week, a chain of encampments, from Killiny to Brey-head, were marked out, which we hear are immediately to be occupied.

Tueſday laſt a Privy Council was held at the Caſtle, and a Proclamation agreed upon, to prevent the emigration of manufacturers, &c. to America; and other places out of the Britiſh dominions. By this proclamation we are informed, perſons of the foregoing deſcription, with or without the tools of their reſpective avocations, are interdicted from proceeding to any place not within his Majeſty's dominions. Captains of foreign veſſels are ordered thereby to give a faithful account of every paſſenger, under ſevere penalties, and will not be permitted to ſail with any who offer themſelves in the above characters.

LONDON. April 21.

We know the people of France to be eagerly deſirous of peace; we ſee that they impute almoſt all the miſeries they ſuffer to the war; but when they find that we are their only enemy, it is much more likely that they will be provoked to new and more deſperate exertions, than to receive from us either command or advice, with reſpect to their form of government.

The Packet brings intelligence of his Majeſty's Packet, the Tankerville, having been captured by a national brig of 14 guns, and afterwards ſunk; the crew was ſaved, and ſent to the Weſt-Indies in a Spaniſh brig, provided them for that purpoſe.

An ingenious gentleman, in a Treaſury paper, calls the war on the part of the French, an *ineffectual* ſtruggle for liberty. If he ſhould happen to talk of the ſtruggles of the Allies, we wonder what epithet he would uſe.

Conſolation.—At a late county meeting to vote addreſſes on the marriage of the Prince of Wales, a Noble Lord, a zealous advocate for the preſent Miniſters and the preſent war, and Lord Lieutenant of the county, told the gentlemen that the militia of the county had behaved ſo ill as to induce government to order it back to the county, where it was hoped it might behave better. He, however, warned them not to imagine that any *diſcredit* would be thus brought upon the county, for he could aſſure them that the militia of every county in the kingdom *had behaved as ill, if not worſe!*

April 23.

The Prince of Wales's debts.

How has the Royal word, that the Prince would confine his expences within his income been kept? By incurring a debt to near five times the amount of that before diſcharged. How theſe debts were incurred was aſked by ſome of the members, when the king's meſſage was preſented; and, although Mr. Pitt hoped gentlemen would not be too minute in their enquiries, we moſt ſincerely hope, that thoſe gentlemen will, as Britiſh Senators, inſiſt on the minute inquiry. The public will then ſee whether theſe debts are to be placed to the account of generoſity, extravagance, or vice.

Seven hundred thouſand pounds, after the many millions we have ſquandered in the preſent cruſade, may appear a trifle; but let the Houſe of Commons reflect, that ſuch a trifle would make one hundred and forty thouſand families of our ſtarving poor happy! That it would, properly diſtributed, reduce the enormous price of proviſions.

It was very confidently reported during the debates concerning the regency, that his majeſty was poſſeſſed of many millions of private property. If this is a fact, would not the houſe of commons beſt diſcharge their duty, by faithfully repreſenting the diſtreſſed ſituation of the nation, and requeſting that his majeſty would himſelf pay the debts of the prince. And as his majeſty himſelf, in his late meſſage, expreſſes the deepeſt regret on the preſent occaſion, would it not afford moſt ſatisfaction to his royal breaſt, to reflect that his ſon was freed from incumbrances without further diſtreſſing a people, burthened withtaxes, almoſt too heavy to be borne?

The convoy with troops, which ſailed for the Weſt Indies in February, has unfortunately been diſperſed. Some of the tranſports have put into Liſbon.

In the mean time miniſters are preparing a force of 10,000 men, which is to ſail in October, and next ſpring, not only to ſecure all the iſlands then in our poſſeſſion, but to take or retake every thing from the French. This plan has ſo much of vigour and diſpatch on the very face of it, that we cannot help thinking it muſt have been ſuggeſted by Lord Chatham.

Some additional proviſion for the Prince of Wales on his marriage, may be thought neceſſary, becauſe it has been uſual. But to voting money for liquidating his debts, there are, at preſent, two objections, which we think, Parliament cannot poſſibly get over.

When proviſion was made for paying the debts of his Royal Highneſs, on a former occaſion, a formal aſſurance was given to Parliament that no more ſhould be contracted.

At a period when to ſupport a moſt expenſive and diſaſtrous war, the poor are ſuffering great diſtreſs, and the rich obliged to curtail many ſuperfluities which habit has numbered among their conveniencies, it would be extremely ungracious, not to ſay impolitic, for the Royal family, or any part of it, to make no retrenchment in caſe of the public burdens, no attempt to redeem paſt imprudence by future oeconomy.

We muſt therefore hope, for the honor of his Royal Highneſs, That in the meſſage to be delivered to Parliament, no mention whatever will be made of his debts, unleſs it ſhould be thought neceſſary to ſay, as they have been the ſubject of much converſation, that proviſion will be made for them without the aid of Parliament.

Miniſters have diſpatched a ſpecial meſſenger to the King of Pruſſia, to induce him not to ratify the treaty of peace with the French Convention. This is ſomething like "ſhutting the ſtable door after the ſteed is ſtolen."

Letters from Portſmouth, of the 21ſt, inſtead of confirming the capture of the French frigate Fraternite, by the Artois, Captain Sir Edward Nagle, ſpeak of it as an article of intelligence received from Plymouth. Letters from Plymouth of the 20th make no mention of any ſuch event.

Sir Sydney Smith's ſquadron of gun boats, we underſtand, is deſtined for the Texel, where it is reported that ſeveral of the Dutch commanders are deſirous of having their ſhips taken or deſtroyed, in truſt for the Stadtholder. Should the latter be the caſe, we truſt Siy Sydney will take care that the ghoſts of the burnt ſhips ſhall not meet us at any future period in a line of battle. Let him by all means take ſome able wizard along with him, and conjure the ghoſts into the Red Sea.

Le Commerce de Marſeilles, one of the line of battle ſhips taken in truſt by Lord Hood at Toulon for Louis XVII. and now lying at Spithead, is found to be unſound in ſome of her timbers. Admiral Gardner, it is ſaid, will in conſequence not hoiſt his flag on board of her.

All the ſhips taken in truſt for Louis XVII. have been purchaſed by government. The produce has (we ſuppoſe without the ſanction of the young king that is to be) been applied to the ſubſiſtence of the French Emigrants in this country.

The two frigates taken by Admiral Colpoys, the Gloire and Le Gentil, are both old frigates, and in very bad condition, or as the naval men ſay, mere tubs.

At the King's levee yeſterday, we underſtand that the Earl of Bute kiſſed hands on being appointed Ambaſſador to the court of Madrid. We fear the noble Earl's miſſion has been protracted ſo long, that the chief purpoſe for which his able talents have been engaged by the King's miniſters, namely to ſecure the continuance of the friendſhip of Spain, and to ſettle a treaty of commerce, will be diſappointed by the more active negociation of the French.

Earl Fitzwilliam was alſo at the King's levee, and had the honor of being cloſeted with his Majeſty, when, no doubt, the treatment he received from the Cabinet in his adminiſtration in Ireland was the ſubject of the conference. The noble Earl having thus paid his reſpects to the Throne, and, as an Hereditary Counſellor of the King, delivered his ſentiments with integrity on the probable conſequences of the ſyſtem purſued with reſpect to the ſiſter kingdom, will now attend his duty in Parliament, and as the cabinet and he are fairly at iſſue on the treatment he has received, bring the whole matter to an unequivocal explanation.

The moſt violent ſupporters of the war, at its commencement, are at length humbled to expreſſing their hopes, that a limited monarchy will ſoon be eſtabliſhed in France. They wiſh every body to forget that the war was undertaken by Auſtria and Pruſſia, for the expreſs purpoſe of deſtroying a limited monarchy in France, and reſtoring the unlimited deſpotiſm, in the latter of which purpoſes our miniſters joined, firſt as parties, and afterwards as principals.

The Coffin Contract. Amongſt the many lucrative bargains made by contractors in this profitable and glorious war, few have been better than that made for burying the French priſoners. The contractor wiſely conſidered that a coffin for which the public pays ten ſhillings, is only a vehicle for conveying bodies from one place to another, and that one coffin would do as well for one hundred bodies as for one.

With this laudable œconomy in view, the coffin is conſtructed with a falſe bottom, which gives way when the body is put into the grave. Thus the paſſenger is ſet down, and the vehicle returns for a freſh fare.

The tax on powdered heads is likely to bring wigs into more general uſe than they have been of late years. The ample periwigs, which in this day are never worn except by two orders of the people, i. e. the judges and chimney-ſweepers on May day, had a whimſical origin. Saxton, King Henry the eighth's fool, is the firſt perſon recorded to have worn a wig in England, and this wig, from ſome tradition concerning the wearer, appears to have been long and flowing hair, with verie manie curles downe the backe. The ſize is farther corroborated by the ſum it coſt; for in an account of the Treaſurer of the Chambers, in the reign of Henry VII. "Paid for a wig for Saxton, the Kings fool, twentie ſhillings.",

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ST. JOHN's, (Antigua) May 5.

A letter received this day from Martinique, ſtates, that a French privateer had been diſcovered there in the act of landing men, at the recommendation of ſome French inhabitants there, who were to have joined them. His Majeſty's ſloop Thorn, having information of it, proceeded where the privateer was, which immediately put to ſea, but the Thorn, after a long chaſe, came up with and took her, and ſent her into Dominico. Several Frenchmen were on board the privateer, who had got leave of abſence from General Vaughan.

Eight ſhips of war, it is currently reported, have got out of Point-a-Petre, Guadaloupe.

SAVANNAH, May 14.

On Tueſday laſt an expreſs arrived in this city from the chiefs of the Creek nation, with diſpatches for James Seagrove, Eſq; Agent of Indian affairs, the contents of which we think cannot fail to be pleaſing to our fellow citizens.

In conſequence of the demands made by the Indian agent a general meeting of the Upper and Lower Creeks was held in the Oakfuſkees about the 1ſt of April laſt, when it was determined that war and plunder on every part of the United States ſhould ceaſe: that the whole of the priſoners then in the Creek nation ſhould be immediately collected, and that a number of the principal chiefs ſhould bring the ſame and deliver them to the agent at this place. The buſineſs of collecting had taken place in the nation before the expreſs came away, which was on the 6th inſt. and ſeveral of the Negroes were brought to Mr. Barnard's, on Flint river, the place for general rendezvous. The talks now received are very intereſting, but too long to be publiſhed at ſo ſhort a notice. We are authoriſed to ſay, that, in conſequence of the advice given by the agent, the Indians are no ways uneaſy on account of the ſale of lands by the legiſlature of Georgia, altho' unwarrantable meaſures had been taken by our neighbours to alarm them on the occaſion.

We alſo find that, in conſequence of the decided language lately uſed to the Creeks, the agent has received a talk from them, to be forwarded by expreſs to Governor Blount, of the territory ſouth-weſt of the Ohio, offering a firm and laſting peace with that country, and every other part of the United States, and aſſuring the Governor that no further depredations will be committed by the Creeks.

It is now reduced to a certainty, that the late injuries done in the counties of Cambden and Glynn were by a few outlawed vagabond Indians from Florida, accompanied by ſome white men of the ſame character.

BALTIMORE, June 18.

Arrived on Tueſday, the ſhip Sidney, Capt. Porter. The Sidney ſailed from Dunkirk the 25th April, and the Lizard on the 7th May.

A gentleman who came in the above veſſel informs, that commiſſioners had arrived at Paris for the purpoſe of exchanging of priſoners; but it was thought they

had orders to treat for peace, as one of the Grenvilles was at the head of them.

By the Sidney we learn, that Captain Barny is appointed third in command, in the fleet fitting out in Holland. Admiral Vanſtable is appointed chief in command.

BOSTON, June 17.

LEGISLATURE of MASSACHUSETTS.

Yeſterday, in the houſe, a bill was read a firſt and ſecond time, for incorporating a Bank at Newburyport, by the name of the Merrimack Bank. [The capital is not to be leſs than 70,000, nor more than 150,000 dollars.]

A reſolve came down from the Senate, empowering the Treaſurer to ſubſcribe the ſum of 200,000 dollars, to the ſum already ſubſcribed by this Commonwealth, in the ſtock of the Union Bank; and directed the Treaſurer to ſell ſuch part of the ſtocks of the United States, bearing 6 per cent. intereſts, as would defray the ſame. The reſolution being read,

Mr. Fiſke, aſked for information, what the annual product of the ſums already ſubſcribed by the Commonwealth, in the ſtock of the Union Bank, had been.

The Speaker anſwered, 8 per cent. He then explained the purport of the reſolution to be ſimply, that the Commonwealth being poſſeſſed of certain ſtock of the United States, bearing intereſt at 6 per cent. it was intended to empower the Treaſurer to ſell the ſame, and to ſubſcribe to the ſtock of the Bank, in expectation of the proceeds neating to the Commonwealth, 8 per cent.

After this explanation, the reſolution unanimouſly paſſed.

We hear a bill is pending before the General Court, in addition to many very important improvements in this ſtate, to connect the large peninſula, commonly called Dorcheſter Neck, with the town of Boſton, by a Cauſeway. Should it ſucceed, as no doubt it will, conſidering the perſons engaged, the value of property will be highly advanced in that peninſula, and in the ſouth part of this town.

NEW-YORK, June 15.

The lateſt accounts from France, as given in the Minerva, of Saturday, inform us, that there has been a further purgation to the National Convention, by the decree of arreſt againſt Leonard Bourdon, Ruamps, Margnet, and others. Thus the Repreſentatives go on, violating the principle of repreſentation, in arreſting, impriſoning, baniſhing or guillotining one another, as they are impelled by fear, jealouſy or intereſt. Tallien and Freron have now got rid o their competitors, as Robeſpierre did by taking off Briſſot, Hebert and Danton; and how long they will rule, time muſt determine. There is ſome ſuſpicion that Tallien has it in view to reſtore monarchy, at any rate, if the Convention do not find ſome expedient to put an end to faction, this bungling work they make of democracy, will end in monarchy—an event that the Americans will greatly deplore.

June 18.

We have been favoured with the loan of Amſterdam papers as late as the 29th April, received by the Minerva, arrived yeſterday: From a haſty perusal of them, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following.

April 17.

"The commercial intercourſe between theſe United Provinces and foreign countries (except England and her d pendencies) ſhall continue free, ſubject only to the regulations formerly eſtabliſhed.

"The exportation of naval and military ſtores, arms, gunpowder and ſaltpetre, is prohibited to all places but France and her poſſeſſions, and to the colonies and places belonging to the Seven United Provinces."

The revolutionary committees of Amſterdam, taking into conſideration the exhauſted ſtate of the Dutch Finances, and the obligations of every citizen to contribute as much as poſſible to the public neceſſities, have reſolved to place a box in every commune, to be ſuperintended by the collector in whoſe poſſeſſion the key ſhall be depoſited, in order to afford the patriot citizens an opportunity of evincing their attachment to the cauſe of liberty, by free gift, of gold and ſilver articles, ſuch as buckles, rings, ear-rings, &c. &c. which are not included in the proviſional decree of the 26th March.

A book ſhall be depoſited in cuſtody of the ſame perſons appointed to receive the donations, in which the name of every perſon diſpoſed to ſacrifice their unneceſſary ornaments for the public benefit, ſhall be regularly entered, that poſterity may obſerve the diſintereſted patriotiſm of their anceſtors.

The committee, confident that love of country will not be leſs conſpicuous in the native Dutch, upon this occaſion, than paſt experience has ſhewn exiſts among our French brethren, who have offered at the altar of liberty, oblations of the greateſt value; invite all their fellow-citizens, reſidents of other towns in this province, to imitate their example, and evince to the niverſe that no conſideration, however dear, is too important to be ſacrificed to that freedom which is their hereditary birth-right, and which they are determined in every viciſſitude of fortune, to ſupport and defend.

Amſterdam 14th April, 1795.
First year of Dutch Liberty.
By order of the Committee,
VAN DERAA, Secretary.

From ſeveral papers it appears that the moſt important towns throughout the province of Holland, have agreed to the proportion of the revolutionary committee of Amſterdam, and are rapidly organizing affiliated committees to carry their patriotic views into effect.

LEYDEN, April 27.

According to letters from Bruſſels of the 29th Germinal, 18th April, it appears that the annexation of Flanders to France is decreed; and that a proper time only is waited to make it public, which muſt very ſoon take place. Orders it is ſaid have been received at Bruſſels for dividing all Flanders into diſtricts, and to erect courts of criminal juſtice, immediately after which the French criminal code will be put in operation.

[A letter from a reſpectable gentleman in Amſterdam may elucidate this.—He ſays the French have treated us like brothers, and their only object in landing here was to ſet us free from the tyranny of Orange and Pruſſia.—Very different has been their conduct in ſome part of Flanders, where heavy contributions have been exacted, in return for the baſe and inhuman treatment the French troops under Dumourier experienced when they retired from thoſe provinces in 1793.

Letters from Antwerp, of the 20th and 23d of April, adviſe the arrival and landing at that city, of large quantities of cannon, and ammunition, from the United Provinces of Holland. Several peices of light artillery had been ſhipped there, to be conveyed by water to the weſtward of Flanders. The guns of large calliber, for the flat bottomed boats, were to be taken from the caſtle of Antwerp, and carried to Ruſſel and other arſenals of France. Among the braſs guns, mortars, caiſſons and other military apparatus acquired by the French from the poſſeſſion of Holland, there are many caſt in the Prince's foundery at the Hague, and which were committed to the Engliſh and Pruſſians for the defence of the Provinces.

A letter from London, dated April 29, 1795, ſays, "The Minerva, Capt. Crowninſhield, who was juſt on departure for Boſton, took fire a few days ſince, owing to the breaking of a bottle of vitriol on board, and is much damaged, as is a great part of her cargo. The Mary, Calley, will depart ſhortly, direct for your port. The Thetis, Robinſon, is alſo up, as is the Hercalus, the large ſhip built by Mr. Lane."

Accounts ſtate various depredations of mobs of upwards of 2000 in Moate; of an immenſe and well diſciplined mob in Exeter; of a numerous mob at Crediton; of a ſerious mob at Portſmouth; of a mob, amounting to ſeveral thouſands, at Portſea; of an alarming mob at Coventry; of a mob at Berry; of a mob at Durham, &c. all in England, from April 2 to 14; in almoſt every inſtance of which the high price and ſcarcity of corn was the pretext, and the militia called to ſubdue them.—Nor are Ireland and Scotland without their mobs—they talk of buthenſome taxes and tythes alſo.

The ſnow Enterprize, which ſailed from Boſton on the 5th of February laſt, loaded with a very valuable cargo of ſugar, coffee and cotton, bound for Hamburgh, and commanded by Nathaniel Brookhouſe, of this town, foundered in 15 days after ſhe ſailed, on the 20th of February, lat. 40, long. 41. In a heavy gale ſhe was ſtruck by a ſea, and damaged ſo much, that the crew were in momentary expectation of her going down. They, however, continued on board till the next day; and after providing as many neceſſaries as their ſituation would permit, they took to their boats. Mr. Freeman, of Boſton, ſupercargo and half owner, Captain Brookhouſe, Mr. Tink, mate, Mr. Brookhouſe, ſecond mate, and four mariners, in the long boat, and Nathaniel Card, and three more in the yawl. In 15 minutes after they left the ſnow, ſhe went down. The long boat ſailed faſter than the yawl, and they unhappily loſt ſight of each other in the afternoon, for the next morning the ſmall boat, with the four mariners, was picked up by the ſhip Ruby, of Charleſton (S. C.) bound for France, where they were carried. The long boat has not yet been heard of, but it is hoped ſhe may have reached the Weſtern-Iſlands. The ſnow was owned by Meſſrs. Freeman and Vans, of Boſton.

Captain Bartlett, from Bilboa, ſays he was told there, by Mr. Gardoqui, that he had a letter from his brother, at Madrid, which informed him, that every effort was making by Spain to obtain peace with France.

Gen. Moreau ſucceeds Pichegru in the command of the French army which remains in Holland. The Republican government of Holland, in return for the ſervices rendered to their country by Gen. Pichegru, have ſent him a Brevet (titulary) General in the ſervice of the United Provinces, with a penſion of ten thouſand florins per annum.

The Proviſionary Repreſentatives of the people of Holland have expedited circular letters, dated the 8th of April, to the Municipalities, to exclude abſolutely, from all ſhare in the actual adminiſtration, ('till a National Convention being convoked, ſhall decide otherwiſe,) all the members of the ancient government of the Provinces.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.

Extract of a letter from London, dated April 21ſt 1795.

"When you come to England again, you will find a ſtrange tax impoſed upon poor John Bull this ſeſſion—no leſs than a guinea a year, for every perſon who wears any powder in his hair or wig, or any ſubſtitute in lieu thereof. In conſequence of which, ſome of the Democrats are getting into natural ſcratches, and ſome are trimmed as cloſe to the head as Oliverians.

"Wine he has alſo touched up, and ſpirits, ſo that the people can ſcarce afford to drown their ſorrow."

SHOULD the Yellow-Fever unfortunately appear again in the United States, the following extracts from two letters from medical gentlemen in Edinburgh, and from a late publication on the Malignant Peſtilential Fever of Grenada, by Dr. Chiſholm, will tend to leſſen the prejudices of the Phyſicians, and increaſe the confidence of the American Citizens in embracing Doctor RUSH's method of treating this diſeaſe.

"Dr. Gregory paid Dr. Ruſh the high compliments of not only reading four lectures from his work, when treating on the Yellow-Fever, with a few obſervations of his own, but prefaced them by ſaying; Gentlemen, I have here to preſent you with a work, written not only with elegance and ſpirit, but in which the author diſcovers a talent for nice and juſt obſervations, that would do credit even to a Sydenham."

"Dr. Black ſaid, that he was delighted with the work, and informed Dr. Coxe a few days ſince, that Government had ordered it to be re-printed, and a copy ſent to each of the Surgeons and Phyſicians in the Weſt-Indies."

"The Critical Reviewers ſpeak of the work, as exhibiting proofs of accurate diſcernment and ſound judgment, that would, in their opinion, have done honor to the pen of a Sydenham, or to any of the moſt diligent obſervers of antiquity.

"Dr. Chiſholm ſays, if any thing however could add to the excellence of Dr. Ruſh's character, it muſt be his unwearied perſeverance during the exiſtence of the late deſtructive calamity, in purſuing the mercurial mode of treatment, with the weight of prejudice and malignity in oppoſition to him. Such fortitude is rarely met with in the medical profeſſion; and when it is, it muſt ſecure our admiration and reſpect." M.

June 16. 1795.

Extract of a letter, dated Calcutta, 23d January, 1795, to a gentleman in this city, received by the ſhip Three Brothers, arrived here yeſterday.

"We have no liberty of the preſs in Calcutta. A Mr. Wm. Duane, proprietor and editor of a paper called the World, was ſent to England laſt month by Sir John Shore, for advocating the cauſe of France, and attempting to diſſeminate the democratic principles of Tom Paine in his paper. They did not give him a day to ſettle his affairs, but packed him off like a felon on board ſhip. Six other printers were formally cautioned by government not to inſert a ſyllable againſt the conſtitution of England, otherwiſe they ſhould poſitively experience the fate of Duane. Since that intimation the printers are chop-fallen and panic ſtruck—conſequently our papers are not worth reading. Duane pleaded being an American, and repreſented the cruelty of tranſporting him, a foreigner, to England, not the place of his nativity and friends. Government would not come to any explanation, nor gratify him with a recital of their reaſons for ſending him to England. This little ſketch may give you ſome ideas as to our political principles in the emporium of India."

Arrived, the Swediſh brig des Gluickſtern, Capt. Payets, who informs, that he left Valencia on the 2d April, at which time he heard of no Mooriſh or Algerine cruiſers being out, but on the contrary has every reaſon to believe that reports of that nature are erroneous. Accounts had reached Valencia from Barcelona, on the day before he ſailed, which mentioned, that the French were marching with all their force, within 20 miles of that city.

To be ſold at private Sale,

ONE ACRE OF LAND,

WHEREON is erected a one Story Stone HOUSE, ſituate in Moreland Townſhip, Montgomery County, near the Billet. For Terms, apply to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes. HENRY SHAFER.

June 19, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 29th of April laſt, an Apprentice BOY, named JAMES DUNBAR, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, down look, long dark hair, tied behind; had on and took with him a grey coloured ſhort coat, with metal buttons, light coloured overalls, made of coating, one ſpotted velvet jacket, one do. broad ſtripes, white and black, one do. printed cotton, of a light colour, a round caſtor hat, a pair of neats leather ſhoes with buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice, and ſecures him in any gaol in this ſtate, or the adjacent ſtates, and will give information thereof to *Michael Roberts*, No. 92, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, in Trenton, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

JONATHAN DOAN.

May 18, 1795. 6w

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN laſt night, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Upper Darby townſhip, Delaware county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, a Dun HORSE, 17 years old, about 14 hands and a half high, paces and trots, has a thick, long, black mane, black tail and legs, and a black liſt along his back, and was lately ſhod before; there are ſome marks of the ſaddle on his back, ſome of which are now ſore; he has been uſed to the gears, the marks of which are very evident. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Horſe, and gives information to the owner, ſo that he may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

OBORN GARRETT.

June 18, 1795.

N. B. Any perſon apprehending, and proſecuting to conviction, the Perſon who ſtole the above deſcribed Horſe, ſhall receive of me, the Treaſurer of the "Darby Society for detecting Horſe Thieves," the ſum of THIRTY-TWO DOLLARS.

JOHN HUNT.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, a Bay MARE, about 14 hands high, a natural troter, branded on the near ſhoulder, P. C. ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM WILKEN.

May 12, 1795.

CAME to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living on the Germantown new road, adjoining Mr. Burrows's farm, 3 miles from town, a large brown COW, that gives ſome milk; ſhe has a white face, with brown ſpots round her eyes, white feet, white on the end of her tail, and white on her belly, the end of her horns cut off. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold, in thirty days from this, as ſhe hath been advertiſed ſome time ago.

BENJAMIN COOPER.

Northern-Liberties, June 15, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, the ſecond day of this inſtant, a brown Mare colt, two years old, ſuppoſed to be between fourteen and fifteen hands high, ſome white on one or both hind feet, has been lately docked, trots and paces, moſt natural to trot, her mane and tail ſomewhat curled. Any perſon taking up and bringing home ſaid Mare, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSIAH GARRETT.

6 Mo. 16th 1795.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, a dark bay MARE, 15 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

LAURENCE HIPPLE.

June 5, 1794.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Cheltenham townſhip, Montgomery county, a pied brindle COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JONATHAN BRADFIELD.

June 15, 1795.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Cheltenham townſhip, Montgomery county, a ſorrel HORSE, with a bald face two white hind feet, and paces, ſuppoſed to be about eight years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ISAIAH HUBBS.

May 17, 1795.

EASTON STAGE.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed, that the ſubſcriber intends to run the Stage between Eaſton and Philadelphia, for the enſuing ſeaſon, in the following manner, viz.

The ſtage ſtarts from Mr. George Vogle's tavern, in Eaſton, every Monday morning at 5 o'clock, and ſtops at the following taverns along the road, at William Strahn's, John Rodrock's, Thomas Craig's, and at Mr. John Moore's, in Jenkins-town and next day at 7 o'clock arrives at Mr. George Leſher's in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and ſets off to return to Eaſton every Thurſday morning.

Paſſage for each perſon to Philadelphia, two Dollars and a half, and the ſame to return; way paſſengers five pence per mile; 150 weight of Goods or Baggage, the ſame as a paſſenger.

JOHN NICOLAUS.

April 29, 1795.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of PETER LOESER, of Upper Dublin townſhip, Montgomery county, late deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, properly adjuſted, for payment; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make payment to

CHRISTOPHER LOESER, CHRISTIAN LOESER, } Adminiſtrators.

June 3, 1795. 4w

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, in Cheſter, on the night of the 2d of June, inſtant, an Iriſh ſervant LAD, named JOHN BOYLE, about 15 or 16 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, ſtout built, rocks and ſtoops a little in his walk, round fair face and ruddy complexion, dark ſhort curly hair, and when ſpoken to appears baſhful or diffident; had on and took with him, three ſhirts, one of which was check, the others white, one foreſt cloth coat turned, of a brown and yellow mixed colour, lapelled, one ſhort brown ſailor jacket, lined with white flannel, one pair of old brown trowſers of the ſame cloth, one ditto old jean, one ditto new ſtriped ticking, one white waiſtcoat, one old blue ſurtout coat, a pretty good hat lined with white linen, with ſome other articles not eaſy to deſcribe, among which is a piece of coarſe napped cloth, the ſame as his jacket. Whoever will ſecure the above deſcribed Lad, ſhall receive the above reward. Should the ſaid *John Boyle* incline to return, he ſhall be received as kindly as ever, and all former faults forgiven. Maſters and owners of veſſels are requeſted to attend to the above. WM. R. ATLEE.

Cheſter, June 4.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, have a ſon, of my name, that did abſcond from his creditors, to the great injury of many poor men—This is to inform the ſaid Creditors, that if they will ſend or come with their reſpective accounts, properly atteſted, to me, before the firſt day of Auguſt next, I do propoſe to pay part or all the ſaid creditors demands, as I ſhall approve to be juſt and equitable. Signed by me,

WILLIAM BEALE.

Cheſter county, June 10, 1795.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM WILLIAMS STOY, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſame, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement, to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN SHOEMAKER, jun. Adminiſtrator.

Montgomery county, Cheltenham townſhip, June 9, 1795.

CANAL LOTTERY.

SCHEME of a Lottery authoriſed by an act, entituled "An Act to enable the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehanna navigation, and the Preſident and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal navigation, to raiſe by way of Lottery, the ſum of four hundred thouſand dollars, for the purpoſe of completing the works in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

		Dollars.
1 Prize of	50,000 dollars,	50,000
1	of 30,000 dollars,	30,000
5	of 20,000 dollars each, to be paid to the poſſeſſors of the tickets of the five laſt drawn numbers,	100,000
1	of 15,000 dollars,	15,000
2	of 10,000 dollars each,	20,000
6	of 2,500 dollars each,	15,000
1	of 2,000 dollars, to be paid to the poſſeſſor of the ticket of the 1ſt drawn number	2,000
10	of 2,000 dollars each,	20,000
20	of 1,000 dollars each,	20,000
40	of 500 dollars each,	20,000
100	of 100 dollars each,	10,000
16,500	of 12 dollars each,	198,000
16,687 Prizes,		Dollars 500,000
33,313 Blanks,		
50,000 Tickets at 10 dollars each,		500,000

All prizes ſhall be paid ten days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of the poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket, ſubject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded in twelve months after the drawing is finiſhed, of which public notice will be given, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the uſe of the canal, and applied accordingly.

AT a meeting of the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehanna canal navigation—and the Preſident and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal.

Wedneſday, May 13, 1795.

RESOLVED,

THAT David Rittenhouſe, Joſeph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standiſh Forde, and Francis Weſt, be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of diſpoſing of the tickets; which committee ſhall depoſit the money in bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the lottery.

Extract from the minutes,

T. MATLACK, Secretary of the joint meeting of the two boards.

The drawing of this lottery will poſitively commence on the firſt day of September next. Tickets may be had at the company's office, near the bank of the United States, and of either of the ſubſcribers.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, JOSEPH BALL, JOHN STEINMETZ, STANDISH FORDE, FRANCIS WEST. } Managers.

Philadelphia, May 18, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the paſture of Mr. Anthony Prichard, living in Charles townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 26th inſt. a black HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, his near hind foot white, back hurt by the ſaddle, one or two ſaddle marks, a mixture of white hairs in the mane, occaſioned by the collar, trots and paces, ſhod all round. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and delivers him to Mr. Prichard, or gives notice thereof, ſhall have the above reward, and all neceſſary charges, paid by EZRA PATTERSON.

May 30, 1795.

TAKEN up on the 12th inſtant, by the ſubſcriber, living in Gwinned townſhip, Montgomery county, near the Bethlehem road, two COWS, one red and white, with a bell collar round her neck, and marked on the near ear. The other brindle and white, a hole on each horn. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

EDMUND PENINGTON.

May 24, 1795.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Plainfield townſhip, Northampton county, containing 415 acres; the great road from Bethlehem and Eaſton, through the Wind-Gap, running through the ſame; there are on ſaid place, a new two ſtory log houſe, a tan-yard, bark-mill and bark-houſe, all in good order, and with a little coſt the bark may be ground by water, a good new barn and ſtabling, four acres of meadow, and about ten acres more may be made, on a never failing ſtream, by which the whole may be watered; about 8 or 10 acres of plow-land cleared, adjoining lands of Jacob Heller, George Piper, Peter Bender, George Levers, Michael Lowall, and others, ſuitable for any public buſineſs. A good title and immediate poſſeſſion will be given, when the contract is made, by

PETER OBERSHEIMER.

Plainfield, May 27, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in a ſtate of high cultivation, containing about 153 acres, nearly one half whereof is marſh meadow, and the reſt arable land, ſituated in the neighbourhood of Port-Penn, in Newcaſtle county, and at preſent in the tenure of Mr. Caſper Cox.

Likewiſe the following TRACTS of LAND, in Aſton townſhip, about 6 miles from the borough of Cheſter, viz.

Thirty-nine acres, with a frame tenement thereon; about 6 acres of this tract are watered meadow, there is a good orchard on the premiſes, and a ſpring of excellent water near the houſe.

Seventy-three acres, on part of which are an orchard, three ſprings of water, and a conſiderable quantity of timber.

About four acres, adjoining the laſt mentioned tract, being arable land.

Alſo three Tracts of Land, of a good quality, in Harriſon county, Virginia, containing as follow, *viz.* 1000 acres, 500 acres, and 400 acres, the whole poſſeſſing great advantages of water and ſituation.

Any perſon inclinable to treat for any part of the above property, may know the terms, by applying either perſonally, or by letter, to the ſubſcriber, who keeps the Poſt-office in Cheſter, Pennſylvania.

MILES MACARTY,

Conveyancer and Land-Broker.

N. B. Perſons deſirous of either ſelling or purchaſing REAL PROPERTY, will have their requeſts duly attended to, upon application as above. May 18, 1795. te.

LOST,

Between Old Sheſhequen and Wyaluſing,

A Leather Pocket-Book,

Containing NOTES OF HAND to the amount of five or ſix hundred pounds, Connecticut currency, payable to ELI HOLCOMB. The greateſt part of ſaid Notes are due on or about the firſt day of May, 1795. Any perſon or perſons finding the ſame, and will return them to the ſubſcriber, or leave them at the Poſt-office, at Wilkesbarre, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges.

ELI HOLCOMB.

Luzerne county, May 16, 1795.

Six Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Concord, Delaware county, on the night of the 3d inſtant, a dark brown MARE, about 14 hands and a half high, with a blaze down her face; has white on both her hind feet, and on one fore foot, is a little lame in her near hind leg, ſuppoſed to be the ſpavin, ſhod before; paces and trots remarkably eaſy; was, when ſtolen, tared on the inſide of her ears. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Mare, and brings her to her owner, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

JOS. TRIMBLE.

Concord, 8th of Fifth Month, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Lower Alloway's creek, county of Salem, ſtate of New-Jerſey, on Monday morning laſt, a ſervant MAN, named ABNER CARTWRIGHT, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, long light hair, which he wears tied; had on when he went away, one ſtriped nankeen coat, a ſpotted cotton jacket, a pair of ſtockings, half worn boots, a half worn roram hat, and what is very remarkable, he has loſt his right ear. Whoever takes up ſaid Runaway, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by me, JOHN BRIGGS.

June 3, 1795.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, on the old York road, 12 miles from Philadelphia, a pale Red COW, with ſome white in her face, and white under her belly. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ABRAHAM TYSON, ſen.

May 27, 1795.

Bank Notes Found.

FOUND, about the middle of April laſt, on the road between Doyle's-town and John Rodrock's tavern, a few BANK NOTES. The owner, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Plumſtead townſhip, Bucks county. GEORGE STEWART.

May 25, 1795.

ALL Perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of Dr. CHARLES BENSELL, deceaſed, are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcribers, that they may be adjuſted, and all who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate by bonds, notes, or book debts, are requeſted to make payment of their reſpective debts to ENGLE BENSELL, the accounting adminiſtrator.

SARAH BENSELL, SALLY BENSELL, CHARLES BENSELL, GEORGE BENSELL, ENGLE BENSELL, } Adminiſtrat.

May 4th, 1795, 8 w.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Saturday, the 10th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, a Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, and goes by the name of CALEB BROWN, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a round face, and ſomewhat of a down look, a mark near one of his temples, ſpeaks coarſe, and leans forward in his walk; had on when he went away, a blue ſailor jacket lined with white flannel, a linſey under jacket, ſtriped brown linſey trowſers, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, two pair of ſtockings, one pair blue, the other brown, calfſkin ſhoes, and an old wool hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

May 13, 1795. ctf

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

Bethlehem Stage.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed, that the ſubſcribers intend to run the ſtage between Bethlehem and Philadelphia, for the enſuing ſeaſon, in the following manner, *viz.*

The ſtage ſtarts from Bethlehem tavern every Monday morning at 5 o'clock, arrives the ſame day at Klein's tavern, at Flower Town, and the next day breakfaſt at Mr. George Luſher's, Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and ſets off, to return to Bethlehem, about 10 o'clock, every Wedneſday morning.

The ſecond ſtage will ſtart every Wedneſday morning, at 8 o'clock, from Bethlehem, for Philadelphia, leave Philadelphia for Bethlehem every Friday morning, and arrive every Saturday forenoon.

The ſtage road, for the preſent, is determined to be by way of Quaker-Town, Germantown, &c.

Paſſage for each perſon to Philadelphia, two dollars and a half, and the ſame to return; way paſſengers five-pence per mile; 150 weight of goods or baggage, the ſame as a paſſenger.

FREDERICK BEUTEL,
ADAM LUKENBACH.

Philadelphia, Harriſburg and Carliſle Mail Stage,

STARTS every Wedneſday morning at ſix o'clock, from the houſe of Mr. Alexander Moore, inn-keeper, late Mr. Sheridan's, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, Philadelphia, by way of Reading, Lebanon and Harriſburg, and arrives at Carliſle on Saturday morning following at Mr. Thomas Foſter's, inn-keeper; and ſtarts from thence on Monday morning at four o'clock, and arrives in Philadelphia on Wedneſday in the afternoon.

The Reading Stage

Starts from the houſe of M. Michael Woods, inn-keeper, every Monday morning at ſix o'clock, and arrives in Philadelphia on Tueſday morning, and ſtarts from ſaid Alexander Moore's on Friday morning at ſix o'clock, and arrives again at Reading on Saturday morning weekly and every week. The greateſt care and attention ſhall be paid, by

The Public's humble Servant,

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

The full bred HORSE

PAYMASTER,

Will COVER from the firſt of April till the firſt of Auguſt, at Dr. JOSEPH MOORE'S, in Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, at *Fifteen Dollars* each Mare, to be paid at covering.

PAYMASTER was bred in Great-Britain, imported by Captain Norris, and landed at York river, in Virginia, in July, 1791. Pedigree and performances, with the ſeal of the city of London thereunto affixed, may be ſeen at his place of ſtanding.

N. B. Any perſon having an inclination to breed from ſaid Horſe, muſt embrace this laſt opportunity, as he is certainly ſold, and will be removed at the expiration of the ſeaſon.

Weſt-Cheſter, March 17, 1795. 12w.

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware, &c. &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets,

Has for Sale, a General Aſſortment of

LOOKING-GLASSES,
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS, &c. cwtf

WANTED,

A Number of FLATS,

To carry ſtone from Ridley-creek to Philadelphia. The higheſt freight will be given, and employ for the ſeaſon. For terms, apply to JOHN WRIGHT, at the landing on Ridley-creek, or to THOMAS LEIPER, No. 9, North Water-ſtreet. tf

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TAKEN up on the Bethlehem road, in Gwyned townſhip, Montgomery county, the 30th of April, a young bay MARE, with four white feet, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and rowelled in the breaſt. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

GILBERT DANCE.

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